**INSURANCE.**

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

**INSURANCE.**

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

VOL. XVIII NO. 217-- BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1929 ONE ANN A

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# "HUNGER - STRIKERS, A FINE SET OF BOYS"

## "Their Memory Will Be Remembered by Country While Everyone's in this House will be Forgotten"

## POPULAR PARTIES OPPOSE GOVT. MOVE IN ASSEMBLY.

### Negation of Justice to Proceed Against Accused "Ex Parte"

### MR. JINNAH'S CONDEMNATION OF "HUNGER-STRIKE" BILL

### Sacco-Vanzetti Parallel Recalled

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider the insertion of a new Section in the Criminal Procedure Code ("Anti-Hunger Strike Bill"). Consequently there was more liveliness in lobby than on previous days.

Galleries of the House continued to be thinly tenanted. The police on duty in the Assembly Chamber were more watchful to-day.

As regards the lobby position, the Congress Nationalists and Independent Parties will unite in supporting the motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. Making all allowances, for uncertain elements who at critical times in the past broke away from the Party whip, there is every chance that the motion for circulation of the Bill will be carried.

CONTROVERSIAL MEASURE.

During the first half in the Assembly to-day. Sir James Crerar moved the Bill for insertion of a new Section in the Criminal Procedure Code. He confessed that the Bill was controversial and was likely to disturb the quiet atmosphere that had prevailed during this session. But Government could not shrink from their responsibility in the matter and he appealed to the House to share their own. The measure he lay before the House has no reference to any matter that was "subjudice."

Narrating the events which led the Government to bring forward this Bill, the Home Member said that the Lahore High Court recently held that there is no provision of law by which counsel may be appointed without the accused's consent. In spite of the best efforts of the Punjab Government no solution was found out of the impasse that arose out of the hunger-strike of the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case.

DEFENDING PUNJAB GOVT.

Proceeding the Home Member said that the Government found it impossible to make a distinction in the case of prisoners on the ground of motive without reference to the nature of the crime. In spite of this the Punjab Government had done all they could to meet public opinion and appointed an Enquiry Committee to go into the question of treatment of prisoners. In the case of one prisoner whose condition was very grave, the Punjab Government were ready not to oppose bail, if applied for. But advantage has not been taken of this concession and the ground on which hunger-strike has been resumed by some prisoners was that this prisoner was not released unconditionally. This was, the Home Member said, a demand which would not find any support in the House.

Proceeding the Home Member said that the Bill was not against the fundamental principle of Criminal Jurisprudence which was that law shall prevail. The Bill is not based on the basis of a single case, but it is remedy a definite defect which has been brought to light.

FACED WITH CRITICAL SITUATION.

Sir James Crerar then appealed to the House to deal with the matter with an unprejudicial mind and recognise that the Government were faced with a critical situation to which, in spite of their best efforts, no solution has been found. The Government, he said, was prepared to accept the motion for reference of the matter to a Select Committee. (Cheers from Official Benches).

MR. KELKAR'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Kelkar moving his amendment for circulation of the Bill for electing opinion said that the Bill was extraordinary and required a large mass of judicial opinion to ee collected thereon.

Referring to the situation that had arisen, he said it is not unlikely that due to excessive zeal on the part of the Police, who had indiscriminately arrested persons and huddled them together. He had no sympathy with the prosecution in this matter, for hunger strike was a method which would end one way or other and nothing would be lost by waiting for a few months more. He wanted to give a concrete suggestion to the Government. Let them, he said, split the trial and try those who were not on hunger strike at present. According to the Government, there were only six hunger strikers. Of them, one is at death's door, two are already sentenced to transporation for life and that left only three. The Government of Bombay recently ordered the withdrawal of a case against a Sindh Zamindar who was charged with a serious crime. Why not do the same in this case against a few hunger strikers, who had raised a first class political issue the treatment of political prisoners. The hunger strikers continued the speaker, were admittedly men of courage. So they rightly evoked sympathy. They could not be regarding or treated as simple criminals. There could be no sympathy with the Government in the situation which the hunger srikers had created. When the Assembly debated Lalaji's death, not one word of censure of Police conduct which led to it, was expressed. In the circumstances the Government need expect no sympathy. The hunger-strikers were a fine set of boys. Before the bar of world opinion they would stand vindicated constitutionalists.

MOTION TO REFER TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Mr. K. C. Roy moved that the Bill be referred to a select Committee consisting of Sir James Crerar, Sir B L Mitter, Mr. D F Mullah Rahimtullah, Moulvi Mohamed Yakub, and Colonel Gidney. He was glad that Mr. Kelkar was not opposed to the principle of the Bill. He confessed that the Committee he suggested was not satisfactory to his mind, but that was due to the fact that the leading members whom he approached, refused to serve on the Committee, as they were opposed to the principal of the Bill. (Cheers). He was a great believer in Select Committee (laughter). That was, he said, the recognised procedure of legislation in all civilized countries. Mr. Roy maintained that there was no necessity for circulation of the bill for eliciting public opinion as the House was competent to deal with it.

Mr. Abdul Haye of the Independent Party supported Mr. Kelkar's motioon for circulation of the Bill

"ULTRA VIRES."

Mr. Abdul Haye maintained that the legislation before the Assembly was not only unnecessary, but was also 'ultra vires' of the present Law. Section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code provided in Clause 2, that where the accused are not before the Court one of two courses were open to the court, i.e., either to adjourn the trial or to split the case and proceed only against those who are before the court. If this Bill was enacted it would penalise the hunger strikers who, whatever their faults may be, were honest men, while the absconders who certainly, were less entitled to consideration, could not be proceeded against by the Government 'ex parte.' It was a negation of justice to ask for powers to proceed 'ex parte' against the hunger-strikers while the absconders would still be immune. If the Government do not agree to circulation of the Bill, the House would, said the speaker, oppose the Bill tooth and nail. If this House agreed to the Bill the League of Nations Assembly might feel so indignant that it might ask the Indian delegates to withdraw (Cheers.)

Sir Darcy Lindsay, Leader, European Group, supported the motion for a Select Committee on behalf of his group.

THE UNSYMPATHETIC GOVT.

Diwan Chamanlal opposing the Bill said that the situation which the Bill tries to meet was the outcome of, not a defeat in law, but a defeat in the system of Government. The demands formulated by Dutt and Bhagat Singh were reasonable and any Government with a sense of humanity would have granted the demands and ended the situation. The deadlock was not the creation of the hunger-strikers, but of an unsympathetic Government. The Jail Committee recommended the immediate release of Jatindra Nath Das and the Government tried to interpret it as release on bail. This was intolerable. Because it was only the Magistrate who could grant bail and so if the Government respected the independence of judiciary, it could not interpret it as

(Continued on page 7.)

## WAR ON CONGRESS

### 11 Arrests in Jullundur

**SEQUEL TO POLITICAL CONFERENCE**

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 12.

As a sequel to the District Political Conference, Nakodar, Mr. Nanubatrai, Pleader, President of the City Congress Committee, Mr. Harisingh, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Mr. Daulatram Khanna, Secretary, City Congress Committee, Jullundur, Maulvi Abdulrahman, Congress member, Maulvi Mohamad Jamil, Pandits Nathumal, Tewari, Girdharilal, Secretary, Congress Committee, Jagatram, Mr. Ratti, President, City Congress Committee, Nakodar, Sirdars Kartarsingh, Bir. singh, Congress members Chak Bajrian Tahsil were arrested on September 11 and 12 under warrants under Section 147. Fr. Kartarsingh was paraded through the streets of Chak Bagrian by the police.

All have been bailed out on securities of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,000 personal bond each.—Free Press.

## LAHORE CONGRESS

### Preparations in full Swing

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Preparations for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress are now in full swing. The question of site is finally settled. The pandal will be constructed in Dane Park on the Ravi and is to be named "Lajpatrai Nagar." Attempts are made to acquire the whole of the spacious park measuring about 91 acres of which a part measuring 38 acres has already been secured. Besides the Park, the Reception Committee has acquired through the efforts of Dr. Gopi Chand, General Secretary, 12 acres of land for the delegates camp to be levelled and fitted with modern sanitary and conservancy arrangements. It is proposed to accommodate the Provincial leaders along with the delegates in the same place. A large number of bungalows along the Ravi Road are secured for the use of the Madras delegates, considering the Lahore winter to be too severe for them.

A plan is being prepared for the layout of the 'Pandal' and Exhibition grounds. It is contemplated to make the Pandal waterproof, contract for which has already been placed through the A.I.C.C. with Mr. Mukherjee of Calcutta. All facilities are promised by the Municipal President and the Electric Supply Company. Some public spirited men here have promised to supply materials worth Rs. 4,000 for water supply and construction of hot water baths to be arranged for the delegates. Regular work on the Pandal etc., will be started to-morrow and it is hoped that by the beginning of October, much of the work will be complete.—Free Press.

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, Lahore Congress has circularised Provincial Congress Committees requesting them to intimate the number of delegates expected from each province and also what kind of boarding and lodging arrangements are to be made for them.—Free Press.

**DANE PARK NAMED LAJPATRAI NAGAR.**

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

The All-India National Congress having accepted Government's offer of the Dane Park for holding its next Congress session, has decided to name the Park as "Lajpatrai Nagar" as Lajpatrai was cremated there.—A. P.

## AFGHAN TROOPS MUTINY

### Feeling Against Robber Chief

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The latest reports from Quetta indicate that the garrison of Spin Baldak (Afghan Frontier post facing Chaman on the British side) have mutinied and joined Achakzai tribesmen under Malik Zakum who are encamped, about 1,300 strong, on the Dorai stream at a point about ten miles west of Takhtipul on the Chaman-Kandahar Road. A Durani lashkar from Zamindawar area, north-west of Kandahar, has simultaneously reached Arghandao, about ten miles west of Kandahar, while another lashkar is reported to be collecting to the south-west of Kandahar. Hitherto there has been no fighting between tribesmen and Habibullah's Kohistani troops some of whom are said to be holding positions on Chaman-Kandahar Road. A lashkar of Taraki and Andar Ghilzais is said to be on its way from Kelatighilzai to Kandahar to support Habibullah's forces there.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The present Achakzai rising against Habibullah is said to have been stimulated by letters from the widow of late Shahgassi Ali Ahmed Jan appealing to them to avenge the latter's death at the hands of Habibullah.—A. P.

## Another Attempt On Bacha's Life?

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

News has been received that General Mahomed Sidiq was still holding Gardez on the 5th September. He has a strong outpost at Baldeh, eight miles east of Gardez, in the direction of Nadir Khan's headquarters at Sheshnak.

Another attempt is reported to have been made on Habibullah's life.—A. P.

**BENGAL ENLISTS 97,000 MEMBERS FOR CONGRESS**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Out of Bengal's quota of 1,24,000, 97,000 Congress members have so far been enlisted up-to-date.—Free Press.

**SARDAR VALLABHBHAI AT BELGAUM**

BELGAUM, Sept. 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is arriving here on Sunday morning. The local Municipality has summoned a special general meeting on the 14th instant for presenting an address to him.

The Sardar will pay a flying visit to Ballhongal where also the Municipality intend presenting him an address.—Free Press.

## SIND FLOODS

### 7 Villages in Hyderabad Under Water

BOMBAY, Sept. 12

The Director of Information has issued the following communique Telegraphic at 5/40 p.m. to-day (Thursday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

In Nawabshah District the pressure of water is now decreasing in both the Nasrat and Navlakhi canals. The floods are spreading over Naushero Taluka and are approaching Thorushah and Bhiria which have been evacuated.

In Hyderabad District the river spill water has submerged seven small villages and is threatening Hala. Refugees are occupying high Banks with their cattle, having refused to evacuate in time. No lives have been lost and boats are available

The level at Kotri reached 24 feet this morning and pressure is increasing against the river bunds in the Fuleli and Karachi Canals divisions.

**MANY VILLAGES FLOODED**

HYDERABAD (Sind) Sept. 11.

The Indus at Kotri to-day records 23.9 feet and is rising. The peak has not been yet reached, but it is likely to go, over 24 feet.

Gulyum bund, five miles northeast of Kotri, is slightly breached, flooding about eight villages between the breached bund and the loop bund, which is quite safe. Reports are also pouring in of villages in Kandiaro, Tharushah, Kumbhlima, Bhiria and Sakrand talukas being flooded and marooned by the spill of water from Khairpur. Numerous refugees are pouring in since last night.—A.P.

## Kabali Gives Up Flight

**BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH**

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Mr. Kabali, the Indian airman interviewed by Reuter said he had had a relapse since his return from Tripoli and had been medically advised to suspend flying for several months. He added he had decided to return home to recoup his health.—Reuter.

## JATIN'S CONDITION

### Getting Worse Day by Day

**RESTRICTIONS ON HIS BROTHER'S VISIT TO JAIL**

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Enquiries in the Jail about the condition of Jatindranath Das show this morning he had temperature of 100 degrees. His palms and feed are still cold and is reported to have vomitted once in the morning. He has pains in the chest and stomach as also headache.—Free Press.

**RESTRICTIONS ON JATIN'S BROTHER**

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Nothing so far is known as to the reasons for terminating the hunger-strike in the case of five accused in the Borstal jails.

An unconfirmed report says the Inspector-General of Prisons saw them earlier in the day. The authorities are reticent in the matter. Jatindranath Das was not informed by these accused about their decision of discontinuance of the strike, thinking as they told one of the relations who had seen them, that this would be a shock to Das which he might not be able to stand.

**RESTRICTIONS ON JATIN'S BROTHER.**

It is alleged restrictions are sought to be placed on the admittance of Kiranchandra Das, brother of Jatindranath Das to jail which he was doing unrestricted for the last one month and half on the request of jail authorities. This afternoon the jail officials asked Kiran to submit himself to regular search which he refused intimating to the Superintendent of the Jail that in such case he might himself stop going to attend on his brother. It is further alleged Jatin Sanyal who was on attendance on Das has also been segregated.

It is reported this afternoon Bejoy kumar Sinha and two others accused saw Bhagat Singh in Central Jail in connection with the discontinuance of the strike. Nothing is known of what transpired.—Free Press.

**SATIN FAINTS IN JAIL**

**HUNGER-STRIKE AT BARISAL**

BARISAL, Sept. 12.

The condition of Santindranath Sen, who is hunger-striking since May 24 has not improved much.

He is reported to have fainted and regained consciousness only with great difficulty. His temperature is now below normal and is having high blood pressure. His weight has been reduced by 41 pounds.—Free Press.

## SAVE AFGHANISTAN FOR INDIA'S SAKE

### Nadir Khan's Appeal For Financial Support

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has received a letter from General Nadir Khan in the course of which it is stated:—

"The misunderstanding which arose between the Afghan Nation and King Amanullah still continues and has so paralysed the material and spiritual powers of Afghanistan that it has been brought to the verge of extinction and if it is not soon saved from this great calamity and the domination of Bachcha-e-Saqa and his robber bands it will be completely annihilated and a great blow will, in consequence, have been dealt to the economic life of India and the whole of Islam will be disappointed. I, who have simply dedicated my life to extinguish this fire, which is certain to consume my country, and to liberate it from the grip of a band of robbers, base all my hopes on my kind brethren and sympathetic friends in India. I have already through my paper "Islah" appealed to my sympathetic Indian friends for financial support. If this financial support is forthcoming from my friends, I am quite sure they will have rendered a service to the cause of peace, economic prosperity and progress of Asia and will have secured the independence and integrity of the State in Afghanistan which is necessary for the good of Asia generally and India partiendarly."

# STOCKS & SHARES

—:o:—

## Liquidation in Steel Shares

### TEXTILES RATHER STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The market opened steady with Tata Steel Defds. at Rs. 268-12. At this level there was some short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 274-6. At this level buying orders were executed and Bulls began to load.

The offerings soon enlarged into hundreds and prices declined about Rs. 10 from the top. Later on there was small recovery and closed at Rs. 268 12. Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 70-8, but later on ruled quiet and closed at Rs. 69-10. It is very likely that steel shares will grind at about present level for some time. It is essential that some long interest must be liquidated to maintain the soundness of the speculative situation. Although we still look for higher prices, we prefer to liquidate a portion of the long interest with an idea of replacing at lower levels. Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and after some improvement there was long liquidation which wiped off the rise. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 765 and after several fluctuations closed at Rs. 770. Fazals fluctuated between 576 and 583 and closed at 578. Pearls declined to Rs. 333 after opening at Rs. 337. Shipping shares ruled firm on Mr. Haji's Bill. In the miscellaneous section there was not much business.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their to-day's report add the following interesting remarks regarding Cement industry:—

There are many people inquiring about cement shares and the future of cement industry in India. We have made private inquiry at reliable quarters and are able to say that the future of the industry seems to be rosy.

In the first place people have been over-awed by the discussion that took place in one of the meetings of the Bombay Improvement Trust. It seems that some light was thrown on the cheapness of Belgian cement and consequently the public thought that this industry in India was doomed. Our inquiry lead us to believe that since the last three years a comparatively small quantity of Belgian cement is coming into India and is sold at somewhere about Rs. 45 a ton against which most of our Indian Companies are selling at Rs. 52 a ton. Still the cement manufactured in India is preferred by the Government, Railways and most of the large contractors for the simple reason that the quality of our cement is uniform and more reliable than the Belgian cement. It is not only that Belgian cement is coming into India, but of late Japan has also been trying to sell its own cement in our markets at a ridiculous price of Rs. 42 a ton. Both these foreign countries have failed to compete with the cement manufactured in India.

There are others who have inquired about the Cement Association. With regard to this we are informed that all the large companies are in a combine till the end of 1930 and it is likely that in the beginning of the next year they will again sign a contract for a further period of three years.

Some others have inquired about Punjab Cement works washed away in the recent flood. To this already a reference has been made by the Agents in the papers contradicting that report.

In general we should like to say that at present there is no fear of foreign competition and as the cement companies are in a combine there is nothing else but decent profits facing them. Year after year more and more cement is used throughout the length and breadth of India. There are the road development schemes in progress. Very many bridges in Punjab will have to be rebuilt. All these will consume enormous quantity of first class cement and we have no doubt that this will all be bought from our Indian markets.

Under the circumstances we think that the industry has a prosperous future. It must be however borne in mind that fluctuations in the market are more based on the whims of the operators than the real merits of the concerns.

**ACTIVE SHARES AT A DECLINE**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Bombay Dyeing 765, 71, 66, 70.
Century 327, 31, 28, 30.
Colaba 125.
Crescent 95.
Fazul 578, 83, 76, 78.
Indore 378, 76.
N Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 490, 92, 91.
New Great 176, 77.
Pearl 332, 35, 33.
Simplex 45, 46.
Swadeshi 418, 21, 20.
Burma 746, 47, 46.
Hydro 12-12, 15, 7, 10.
Tram 138-2.
Deff 270, 67, 73, 66, 68.
Ord 68-8, 69, 70, 69-8.
Bundi 18-6.
Indian 270, 71, 68 69.
Katni Ord 203.
Alcock 312, 8.

**SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.**

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil 3/4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd 770.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20,
Century 100, 330.
Central India 100, 491/4.
Colaba Land Mills 125.
Crescent 100 95.
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102-8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 470.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 140
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7
Fazulbhoy 230, 578-12.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 146/4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 180
Hindustan 100 6y 1600
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 41-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1035.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 378-12
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000. 10y. 1705.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 1100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10,176/4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1530.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 1153-12xd.
New City of Bombay 73.12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 177/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210 333-12.
Phoenix 100, 327-8
Premier 10 nil, 2/6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Allience Silk of 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4775
Simplex Mill 46/4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8-4.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 420.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2325.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

**BANKS.**

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd 100.
Baroda 550 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18/6
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506, 40f 1395.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 345.
Union 5/11 3.5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

**CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.**

Gundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/6:
Central India Mining 7/6.
Gwalior Cement 88 10f. 91/4.
Indian Cement 269/6.
New India Assurance 51f. 21|8. 22.
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 142-8
Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd 19-12
United Cement 100 6y, 66.
Katni Ord xd 203/12.
Katni Defd. 750

**RAILWAYS.**

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 805.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 113-8
Central Provinces 92.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 76/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 86.
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 96.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 83
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapti Valley xd 662/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 83/8.

**ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.**

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 6 8y. 135.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4
Andhra Valley Ord xd 660.
Bombay Tram Ord xd 138/2.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1210.
Tata Power 800, nil 612/8.

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 12.

In response to easier New York advices, the local market opened steady at Rs. 339/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. There was more covering demand which was responsible for the opening steadiness. The market steadily advanced to Rs. 341 when the demand was satisfied. Liverpool market opened steady at a decline of 10 points and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A/M 341/4.
Oomra D/J 305/8.
Bengal D/J 253/8.

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Sept 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Japan T & Co. | Akola | 264 |
| 200 | Do. | Wardha | 268/275 |
| 100 | Do. | Khamgaon | 278 |
| 100 | Do. | Hingoli | 265 |
| 100 | Nesho & Co. | Nagpur | 298 |
| 100 | Do. | Katol | 285 |
| 100 | G G Kesha & Co. | Saoner | 290 |
| 100 | Ralli Bros. | Darwaha | 268 |
| 100 | B Karsandas | Khandesh | 253 |
| 100 | Do. | Bengal | 230 |
| 100 | Rubi Mill | Parbhani | 260 |

**ROOM RATE**

Bombay, Sept 12.

Bengal D/J 254.
Broach A/M 339.
Umra D/J 304.
Southern A/S 316.
Southern Ready 316.
To-day Friday Cotton market closed.

**PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed Sept. | 13 | 11 | 6 |
| Linseed May | 13 | 0 | 9 |
| Wheat Sept. | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Wheat Jan. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat May | 7 | 13 | 0 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS.**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 13,571 cwts. |
| Linseed | 8,364 cwts. |
| Rape Rai & Mustardseed | 607 cwts. |
| Gingellyseeds | 379 cwts |
| Poppyseeds | 167 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 11,360 cwts. |
| Castorseeds | 2,920 cwts |
| Rice | 1,551 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 1,098 cwts |
| Cottonseeds | 3,253 cwts. |
| Gram | 510 cwts |
| Joowar | 30 cwts |
| Maize | 11 cwts |
| Bajree | 514 cwts |
| Coal | 1,213 Tons. |

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 246.90+1.80 |
| December | 220.70+0.20 |
| March | 216.50+0.10 |

Karachi Electricity 100 2/f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

**PRESS COMPANIES.**

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sahapathy 500 80+20 1200.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 287/8.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y.. 400
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30,52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 11.
New India Assurance 6y 22.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2050
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y, 308/12.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy. 202-8 209/6.
Burma Uganda 82 nil. 24/8.
Burma T Corporation 746/4
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/4.
Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 11/14.
Tata Construction xd 42.
Tata Iron Ord 69/10.
Tata Iron Defd 268/12.

**DEBENTURES.**

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113/8.
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B 8 109
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Vlaley B 8, 108/8.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F T 90

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**

Tata 1st Pref. 135
Tata 2nd Pref. 78
Andhra Pref. 990
Tata 2nd Pref. 78.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1077/8.

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| In full-pressed bales. | Yesterday. | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 284 | 622 |
| Central India | 949 | 2,962 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 116 | 824 |
| Berar | 955 | 2,203 |
| Central Provinces | 349 | 479 |
| Total Oomras | 2,653 | 7,090 |
| Dholera | 230 | 651 |
| Rajputana | .... | 420 |
| Sind-Punjab | .... | 260 |
| Broach | 560 | 560 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 709 | 3.334 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 222 | 1,511 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 137 | 1,154 |
| Persian | .... | 34 |
| American | .... | 159 |
| Egyptian and African | .... | 3,661 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | 59 | 59 |
| Total | 4,570 | 18,893 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| In full-pressed bales. | 1st Sept. to 5th Sept. Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,273 | 11,250 |
| Japan and China | 2,700 | Nil |
| Coast Ports | .... | Nil |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 2,029 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 31,377 |
| Total | 4,973 | 44,656 |

**QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.**

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| | Per lb. Rs. | As | Ps. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **KHADI.** | | | |
| Textile | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Century | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Jacob | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Moon | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| **LONG CLOTH.** (full weight 34/40 In.) | | | |
| Century 91-1/2 92-1/2 | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Century 6404-8705 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Fazul (Mahal) | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Pahlad | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Daud Sahib | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Ganga Ghat | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| **LONG CLOTH.** (Light weight) No. 5202|5303. | Per lb. | | |
| Rachael Mill | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| David | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Moon | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Phoenix | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Dinshaw (Gaumukh) | | | |
| **LONG CLOTH.** X Quality. | | | |
| Swan Finlay | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Mohor | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| **LONG CLOTH.** Satin Calender 34-42 In. | Per lb. | | |
| Textile (Hand) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Apollo (Pysla) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Tata Mil (Darji) | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sakuntla | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Manekji (Kunda) | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Pehlad (Siwala) | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Rachael | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Dinshaw Maharaja | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Maher | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Kachhwa | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Moon | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| **LEPAD.** | | | |
| Spring | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Textile | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| **DHOOTIES.** 7 8 9 Yards. | Per lb. | | |
| Spring (Balance) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Century | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Moon Mill | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3732 Moon | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3842 Mayer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **DHOOTIES.** 10, Yards. | | | |
| Spring (balance) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Century | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Moon Mill | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Per Piece. | | |
| 1386 Tata | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| **GIN COLOURED.** | | | |
| A 1515 Tulsidas | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| B 1515 Ratilal | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| **MARKIN JAPAN.** | | | |
| 4488 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| 8389 | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| 3810 | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Yards 120 | 20 | 4 | 0 |
| 9898 | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| 8015 | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| 9797 | 9 | 6 | 0 |
| 6300 | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| 44000 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| **BLACK CHECK.** | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| **SALITA.** | | | |
| Century | 9 | 15 | 3 |
| Spring Merchant | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| **Dukdi yards 12-13-14—** | | | |
| Kanta | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Phoenix | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Framji | 1 | 1 | 9 |

# Money Market

**EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 14/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 20th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept
NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 130-1/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 127 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 158 1/2
SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84 23/32, 11th instant.

Shanghai/London 2/4, 12th instant.

Japan/London 1/11 5/32 11th instant.

London/Paris 123.90 11th instant.

London/Belgium 34.875, 11th instant.

London/Switzerland 25.16-1/2 11th instant.

London/Italy 92.70 11th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—quiet.

Gold £4:4:11-1/2 10th inst., £4:4:11-1/2 11th inst.

Silver London Ready 24, 10th inst., 23 13/16 11th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 1/16 10th inst.; 23 7/8 11th inst.

Silver New York Ready 51 7/8. 10th inst.; 51 7/8 11th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 10th inst., 5 1/2 per cent. 11th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 per cent., 10th inst.; 6 1/8 per cent., 11th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 3/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Steady. India sold. China bought and sold.

—:o:—

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 78.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 at 98.
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-15.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Manicipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 69/8/0 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

**OILS & CAKES.**

Bombay, Sept. 12.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 538 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 145 per ton.

# COTTON SITUATION STATISTICALLY BULLISH

—:o:—

## No Justification for Large Decline

### MESSRS CHRYSTAL CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

| | October | Jan. | March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York 4/9/29 | 18.97 | 19.41 | 19.63 |
| New York 11/9/29 | 18.63 | 18.88 | 19.12 |
| | —.34 | —.53 | —.51 |
| | October | Jan. | March. |
| Liverpool 4/9/29 | 10.26 | 10.33 | 10.40 |
| Liverpool 11/9/29 | 10.03 | 10.06 | 10.13 |
| | —.23 | —.27 | —.27 |

The 2nd U.S. Government Bureau report was published on the 9th inst., and gave the condition of the crop as 55.4 per cent. of normal, the estimated yield as 14,825,000 an dthe number of bales ginned up to September 1st as 1,570,000.

The figure of 14,825,000 confirmed the average estimate of many reliable authorities and was taken as bullish with the result that the New York market opened at an advance of 45 points.

Coinciding with the publication of the Bureau Report however, came the news that the drought in Texas was definitely broken and the higher level of prives immediately attracted hedge selling which still continues.

We have received the following two cables:—

1 (From Georgia) "Think Bureau report is about right. Market affected by hedge selling and long liquidation, but South offering less freely."

2 (Garside) "Crop condition declining normally. We adhere to our last estimate of 14,712,000 bales. Rains too late to add materially Texas crop. but will help Oklahoma and parts Arkansas somewhat."

In reviewing the last 10 years we find that on only 3 occasions has the crop shown an appreciable improvement between the September bureau estimate and the final yield.

These three exceptions are 1924, 1925 and the record year of 1926, and on a further comparison of the conditions in these years with the other seven we find that these are the three years where weevil damage was so small as to be practically negligible.

The weevil has of late been overshadowed by the drought, but except in the drought areas there has been nothing to control the pest, which we know is present in large numbers.

We consider therefore that there will not be any appreciable increase in the size of the current crop and that when the pressure of seasonable hedge selling has eased off the market will again advance. With a crop in the neighbourhood of 15 million bales we cannot see any justification for a large decline, but on the other hand consider the position to be statistically bullish.

The local market has moved in sympathy with America and Broach after touching Rs. 353 on the bureau night is now quoted at Rs. 338.

Except in the Western and Coompta districts where rains are badly needed reports of the monsoon are generally excellent, and so far as it is possible to judge at this early stage there will be another good crop in India this year.

Stocks in Bombay are about 8 lakhs of bales, but are steadily decreasing although fresh export demand is not yet in evidence.

BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER


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# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—A competent BLOCK MAKER. Apply with qualifications to TIMES PRESS, Lahore.

A 32332

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta

A F

WANTED—a competent HINDU PRIVATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN by a well-to-do Merchant of up-country for training and looking after his sons wholetime. He must be a graduate (L. T. Preferred) strong in English, Mathematics and History and Conversant with outdoor games. Apply sharp stating terms with qualifications to No. 2351, Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1873

WANTED—CANVASSERS: Influence with Dyers and Laundries Motor Car Companies, Presses, etc. required. Apply: DESAI, 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

R1867

## WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

## WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. 500|- in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.

Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION, Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

## LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32711

## EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

## BOOKS.

AMERICAN TAILOR and CUTTER TEACHER Men' Book Rs. 10, in English, Marathi, Gujrathi. PRINCIPAL, American Tailoring School. Bombay 4.

L R1872

## WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand Greenhalgh's willow in working order for the Khatau Makanji Mills. Write with full details to the Manager at the Mills.

N 32814

## FOR SALE.

QUICK SALE—Pair Panther CUBS, about 4 months. Very tame and healthy. What offers? Apply Box. 2353 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1878

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

## PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING,

Sprengate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

| | Per Column. inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING Co., Ltd.

**NOTICE.**

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, a notice of which is already given individually to all the shareholders along with the notice of the first Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 1st September, 1929, will be held at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1929, at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, to confirm the following resolution duly passed at the first Extraordinary General Meeting.

RESOLUTION:—
"It is hereby resolved that the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by adding thereto the following Article 23A, namely:—
'The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution consolidate or sub-divide or reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or reducing the liability on the shares or otherwise as may seem expedient and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise.'"

By Order,
K. M. SHINKAR,
Ag. Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road, Bombay No. 3,
September 12, 1929.

32333

## TENDERS

**GONDAL RAILWAY**

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January 1930 to 31st December 1930, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 21st October, 1929.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees Five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender, which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores". No Tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

Gondal,
Gondal, 24th August, 1929.

32775

**TONIC**
NAROLINA SYRUP
For Asthama and Broncho-Peneumonia;
And
Inotsal Grape Syrup
Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors
FERRERO & BRUNI'S
Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium.
For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and well-known Hospitals & Doctors.
*Sole Agents for—*
India, Burma and Ceylon.
THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Chemical Dept.
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

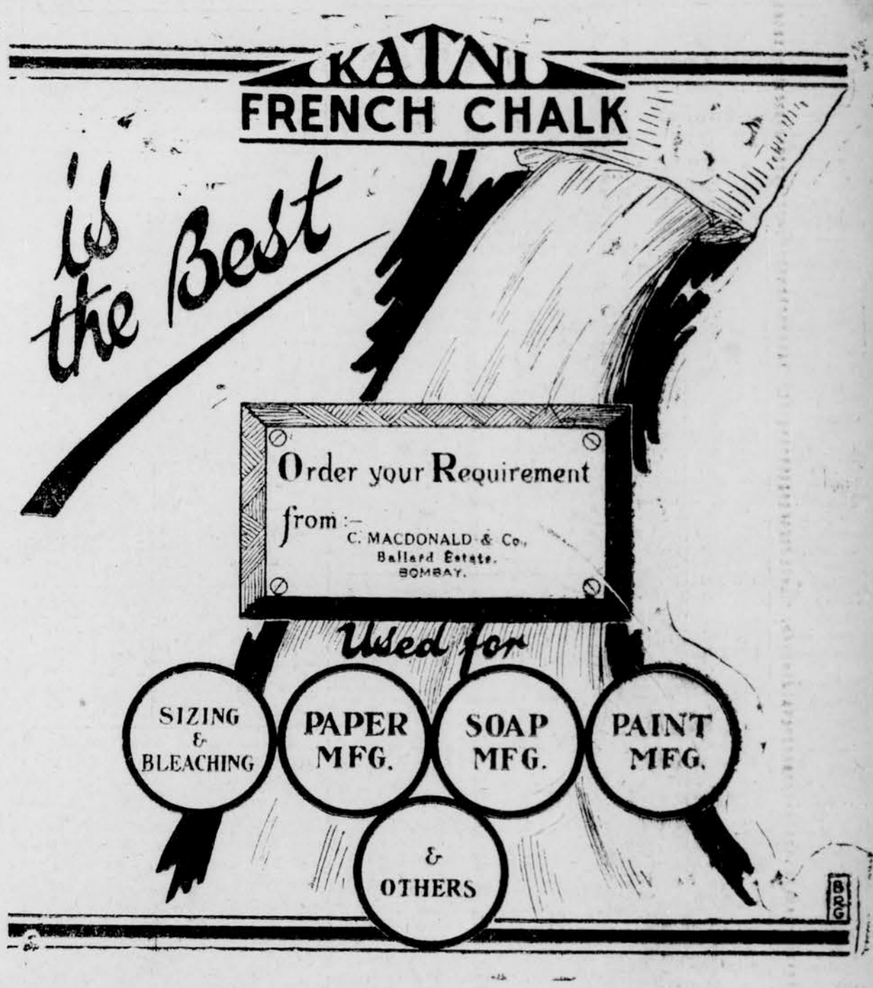
**THE GLOBE**
SANDHURST ROAD
*NEXT SATURDAY*
A surprise to Bombay Cinemagoers! Serial and Drama Combined!
"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"
Vitagraph's Serial in 15 Eps. and
RIN—TIN—TIN in
"Tracked by the Police"

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
1, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LION
and
THE MOUSE
Featuring:
LIONEL BARRYMORE
As The Financial Lion
and
MAY MCAVOY.
As the Bewitching Mouse
A VITAPHONE TALKING PICTURE.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
AT 6 & 10 P.M.
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
Wonderful Viennese Dancer
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
CINEMA
THE
SEVENTH HEAVEN
THE FOX GOLD MEDAL PHOTOPLAY.
Cinema Matinee at 3-30 p.m.

**THE CAPITOL**
TO-DAY, THE LAST DAY
At 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
The Famous Comedy Team
DANE and ARTHUR
in
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
Latest Laugh Riot
CIRCUS ROOKIES
A Landslide of Laughs!
TO-MORROW
JOHN GILBERT
RENEE ADOREE
IN
THE SHOW
A side-show romance hailed as the year's sensation.

UNMATCHED
BOB STEELE
BOB STEELE
IN
"LIGHTNING SPEED"
Screen's greatest dare-devil scores a new hit.
You'll not believe your eyes when you see what this youngster dares to do. Don't miss this speed dizzy action special.
**THE GLOBE**
Sandhurst Road, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily.
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
Also showing
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"TRIPLE TROUBLE"
and also
LARRY SEMON in "THE GOLF."



Meet the demands of modern life
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO LTD
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.
YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.
Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.
Remember, there is boundless energy for you in
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

**SUNDARISATHI**
(Registered)
THE IDEAL UTERINE TONIC
For Ladies—Young and Old.
Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on Uterus and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of Doctors and Eminent Physicians.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Rs. 2-10 for Three Bottles.
*which are required to be completed.*
Sold by Every Chemist
The DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY 2
and AHMEDABAD.

**YOU**

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only [two morning newspapers.....and the

*Bombay Chronicle*

is one of them. These two Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

*Bombay Chronicle*

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

**Cataract**
Sure and harmless. Cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.
S. Sherwan, Sailabhanga, (Faridpur.)

# SHIPPING.

## P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 14 Sept. | Narkunda x .. | ALL | 16,572 |
| 21 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,518 |
| 28 „ | Morea* .. | | 10,946 |
| 5 Oct. | Viceroy of India | VESSELS | 19,648 |
| 12 „ | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 19 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 26 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 2 Nov. | Razmak .. | WILL | 10,602 |
| 9 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 16 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 23 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 30 „ | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 7 Dec. | Naldera x .. | NOW SAIL | 16,088 |
| 14 „ | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,649 |
| 21 „ | Rawalpindi* | | 16,614 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | DIRECT | 11,518 |
| 1930 | | | |
| 4 Jan. | Narkunda x . | | 16.572 |
| 11 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 18 „ | Rajputana* .. | FROM | 16,568 |
| 25 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 8 „ | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 „ | Mantua* .. | | 10.946 |
| 22 „ | Viceroy of India | BOMBAY | 19,000 |
| Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 8 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11 518 |
| 15 „ | Razmak@ .. | WITHOUT | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 5 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 12 „ | Rawalpindi* | | 16619 |
| 17 „ | Morea(Extra). | TRAN- | 10,946 |
| 19 „ | Razmak .. | SHIPMENT | 10,602 |
| 25 „ | Malwa* .. | | 11,000 |
| 26 „ | Narkunda* .. | | 16.572 |
| | | AT | |
| 8 May. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,648 |
| 10 „ | Rajputana* .. | ADEN | 16.568 |
| 17 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11.518 |
| 24 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20.847 |
| 31 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea .. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

**SINGLE BERTH CABINS.**

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER**

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 29th Nov. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 19th Dec. .. | Domala .. | 8,422 |
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd Apr. .. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 24th „ .. | Domala .. | 8,442 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth. A | £64 | £112 |
| B | £60 | £105 |
| C | £56 | £98 |

# SHIPPING.

**THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

**FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN**

1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 25th Sept. | Kiderpore .. | Straits, China and Japan | |
| 27th „ | Macedonia* | Colombo, Straits China and Japan | |
| 11th Oct. | Naldera .. | Australia. | |
| 25th „ | Rawalpindi. | Colombo, Straits China and Japan | |
| 8th Nov. | Narkunda .. | Australia. | |
| 22nd „ | Rajputana.. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. | |
| 6th Dec. | Mooltan .. | Australia. | |
| 20th „ | Mantua .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. | |
| 1930 | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 17th „ | Macedonia. . | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. | |
| 31st „ | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 14th Feb. | Rawalpindi.. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan | |
| 28th „ | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 28th Mar. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. | |
| 25th April | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. | |

* Cargo only.

**HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle | £74 |
| Adelaide | £76 |
| Melbourne | £78 |
| Sydney | £80 |
| Brisbane | £82 |
| Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) | £100 via Sydney |

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 13th Sept. | Vasna .. | Busrah via Karachi |
| 14th „ | Chakla .. | Karachi via P'Bunder. Dwarka & O' Mandvi. |
| 16th „ | Vita .. | Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi. |
| 18th Sept. | Baroda .. | Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 19th „ | Ellora .. | Mombassa and Zanzibar. |
| 25th „ | Khandalla. | East & South Africa. |

**REDUCED FARES.**

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

# SHIPPING

**NYK LINE**

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @ 18Sept |
| @TokushimaMaru. | 5976 | 16 Sept. | 28 Sept. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .... | @2 Oct. |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Sept. | 14 Oct. |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @16 „ |
| *Tottori Maru .. | 6973 | 16 Oct. | 28 Oct. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | .... | @30Oct. |

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10400 | 19 Sept. | 6 Oct. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | 3 Oct. | 20 „ |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 17 Oct. | 3 Nov. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hong-kong | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | Maiden voyage | 8 Oct. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 16 Oct. | 24 Oct. |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

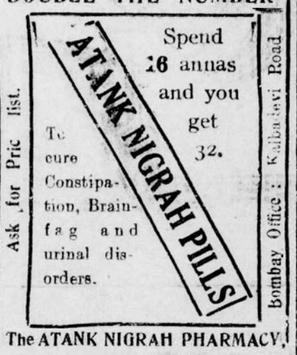
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."


**ULCERINE (Regd.)**

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

**DOUBLE THE NUMBER**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Spend 16 annas and you get 32.
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price list.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

**B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT**

136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

**For Your Clothes**

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

**Araujo Fernandes & Co.**
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.


# BANKING.

## Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED CAPITAL | 11,25,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 5,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 5,27,50,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | 5,62,50,000 |

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

## Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 108,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jansie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Calcutta | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Canton | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San Francisco |
| Changchun | | |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

## Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 56,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially wecome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

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EMINENT MUSSALMANS

JUDGES, POLITICIANS, REFORMERS.

This book is a welcome addition to the biographical literature now extant in India touching the lives and achievements of many Mussalman patriots who have in recent years contributed to the intellectual and social advancement of their countrymen.

CONTENTS:—Sir Syed Ahmed, Sir Salar Jung, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Badruddin Tyabji, Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Syed Mahmood, Syed Amir Ali, The Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shan, Sir Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Justice Shah Din, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Sir Abbur Rahim, Mr. Hydari, & The Ali Brothers. With Portraits.

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POETS, PUBLICISTS AND MINISTERS.

An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

CONTENTS Krishna Mohan Bannerji Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satihianathan, Dr. Imadud Din Kehemrah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamiknnu Pillai Narayan Vaman Tilak Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh. With Portraits.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
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FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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That Progress Proves Popularity
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INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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| NEW BUSINESS | | PREMIUM INCOME | |
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| 1925 .. .. | Rs 296 Lakhs. | 1925 .. .. | Rs. 93 Lakhs. |
| 1926 .. .. | „ 391 „ | 1926 .. .. | „ 106 „ |
| 1927 .. .. | „ 468 „ | 1927 .. .. | „ 122 „ |
| 1928 .. .. | „ 585 „ | 1928 .. .. | „ 140 „ |

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
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WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
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**THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.**

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

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Bonus per 1000 p.a.
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Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 15
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.**

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Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital .50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,23,157
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.
London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.
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Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

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# Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

**TO-DAY.**

Public meeting under the auspices of Congress Muslim Party regarding, Palestine situation, 9-30 p.m., Chhota Kabrastan. Mr. Mahomed Ali to preside.

**SATURDAY, September 13.**

Mr. Chagla's lecture on Sarda Bill and Age of Consent Committee, 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansions, Chowpatty, Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

**BANK RATE.**

The Imperial Bank of India rates of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

**OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.**

The XVIII Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown.

**ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.**

The Catholic Staff of the Government Secretariat and allied offices will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday).

**"VAISHYA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB."**

Under the auspicious of the Club, the Anniversary of the late Narayan Mahadeo, alias Mama Parmanand will be celebrated to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Club Hall when Mr. Y. B. Korgaonkar, B. Com., will speak on the life and works of late Parmanand. Mr. N. H. Phatak will preside.

**MR. CHAGLA ON SARDA BILL.**

Under the auspices of the Union, Mr. M. C. Chagla will deliver a public lecture on "The Sarda Bill and the Report of the Age of Consent Committee" to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

**PARSI KHORDADSAL PUBLIC GATHERING.**

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal there will be a public gathering at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Mavji Govindji, Rev. John McKenzie, Mr. Mahomad Alli Merchant, Mr. Maneck F. Mullan will deliver short addresses on their appreciation of the Parsis and their prophet Zoroaster. Mr. J. B. Vatcha will recite Persian and Gujrati Poem in praise of Zoroaster. There will be sacred songs and music. The work done at the Industrial Class of Miss M. Petit will be displayed for sale. Mr. Framroz J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, M. L. C., will preside. All are cordially invited.

**DR. NAG'S LECTURE.**

Dr. Kalidas Nag, Secretary, Greater India Society, Calcutta, will deliver the fifth and concluding Lecture of his course of University Extension Lectures on "Art and Archaeology of Greater India" in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, University South Block, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m., on "India and Greater India: a study in cultural affinities." It will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public.

**MUSICAL CONCERT.**

During the Ganpathi Utsav at the Sekhsaria Building (opp. Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum) the Staff and lady-pupils of Prof. Devadhar's College of Indian Music will give a concert of vocal and instrumental music, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m.

On Saturday, (the 14th inst.), at 8-30 p.m., there will be musical concert by the pupils of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and on Sunday, (the 16th inst.), between 3 and 7 p.m. there will be Hari-Kirthan by Srimati Banoobai Shinde and Kumari Lilavatibai Katti (eleven years of age) of Akola.

**THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.**

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj a "Public Meeting" of the Saraswats residing in Bombay and suburbs will be held on Sunday, 15th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to support the Sarda Bill now before the Legislative Assembly. All the members of the Community are cordially invited to attend with their friends and relatives. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

# TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

—:o:—

At Girgaum Back Doad, by Y. M. H. A., Mr. Khadilkar's ballads 5 p.m.; Mr. C. V. Vaidya's lecture 6-45 p.m.

At Matunga, by Hindu Sabha, Bal Mela 4-30; Mr. N. D. Mehta's lecture 5-30 p.m.; Mr. Toro's magic lantern slides 7 p.m.; Kirtan 9 p.m.

At Matunga, by G. S. Brahman Samaj, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar's lecture, 4 p.m.; Dr. Tilak's lecture 9 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, by N. A. S. G. V. Mandal, Physical feats 6 p.m.; Garba 9-30 p.m.

At Kalkadevi (Keshav Bag, Princess Street). The Atharva Shirshabisheka 9 a.m.; lecture by B. G. Kher and Mr. Purushottamdas Trikamdas on "The Hindu-Mahomedan question," 6-30 p.m.; Singing by Mr. Bhaskar T. M. Joshi, 9 p.m.

At Santa Cruz, by Saraswat Colony, Bengal Orchestra by Bangiya Sangita Samaj, 4 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, by Lokomanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, Mr. Parulkar's lecture 9 a.m., Mr. D. G. Dalvi presiding.

At Bandra (Naik's Bungalow, Ghodebander Road), Mahabal Nashikkar's Kirtan, 9 p.m.

At Lamington Road (Chuman Lane). Lecture by Mr. Rishi with magic lantern 8-30 p.m.

**SECRETARIES' TRAINING CLASS.**

Mr. R. P. Karwe, Vakil, High Court, will take a special class (Secretaries' Training Class conducted by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute) to-day (Friday), at 8-0 a.m. at the Maratha High School, Girgaum. All students are requested to attend it.

**STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from London of the 5th instant, arrived at Port Said at 6 A.M. on the, 11th instant, and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo, arrived Havre on Wednesday morning the 11th instant.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to advise the Assembly to pass the Sarda Bill and Age of Consent Bill under the presidentship of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal when Mr. K. Natrajan, Mr. Kanayalal Munshi, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Pt. Dwiyendranathji Shastri, Pt. Vidyanidhi, Pt. Vijayashanker, Mr. Pardhubhai Sharma, etc. will deliver lectures on the subject.

**SUPPORT TO AGE OF CONSENT REPORT.**

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association the following resolution was passed: "The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association accord their emphatic support to the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee raising the Age of Consent to 15 and 18 against husbands and strangers respectively and their general support to the other recommendations of the Committee.

(b) The Council request Government to take the necessary steps to give immediate legislative effect to the recommendations of the Committee".

**PRIZE DISTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.**

The prize distribution ceremony, of the menial employees of the Municipal Pumping Station at Worli took place on the 9th instant, at Love-Grove municipal quarters, Worli when Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner presided over the function and distributed the prizes.

Having distributed the prizes, the president addressed the meeting in Marathi. He was very pleased to see all gathered there and for the active part they were taking in the Welfare activities organised by the Bombay Y. M. C. A. This work was not organized, he added, for boys only and hence everyone should take part and benefit by all that is being done. The present situation of the labourers of Bombay was very pitiable. They were troubled by the strikes there was only one way to get out of these difficulties. The Bombay Y. M. C. A. was doing a good deal through its Welfare activities and there was no other institution in the city that had ever done so much good to the labourers.

He also added that the cleanliness contest was indeed a good move and he hoped all will try to win the Shield of Honour by living far better than they do now and thus enjoy life more.

# THE HUNGER-STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Referring to the telegraphic request of the Humanistic Society, Amritsar, to the high-souled (Mahatma) Gandhiji "to wire to the Congress leaders at Lahore to save Das's life, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE POINTS AT ISSUE," may I be permitted to state, without meaning any offence to whoever constitute the Humanistic Society, that it is far easier for some persons to save their incorruptible souls at the sacrifice of their lives than save their lives at the sacrifice of their souls or their high principles.

Jatin Das and his high-souled fellow-prisoners on hunger strike are entitled, in my humble opinion, to refuse to be willing or submissive victims of what they might deem an undignified or ignoble system of ill-treatment of Indian political prisoner both the convicts and the under-trials —by alien self-styled trustees of India until death or the removal of the system. If the Humanistic Society represents that kind of humanity which prompted Pundit Malaviyaji to demand the same treatment for Indian political and under-trial prisoners as for Europeans to take effect with as little delay as is usually necessary for an emergency repressive ordinance and not that of those who refused to make that use of the revenues in their hands provided practically wholly by Indians until an enquiring committee had finished its labours, I cannot suggest a better course to the Humanistic Society than the spending of their funds for getting removel permanently and with immediate effect the unchivalrous system of ill-treatment of Indian political prisoners. The high-souled Gandhiji, like Jatin Das and his fellow-prisoners, would die a thousand and one deaths, if that were allowed to him, to save India's soul that were allowed to him, to save India's soul rather than sell his conscience.—Yours etc.

H. S. M.

September 11,

**RAILWAY FATALITIES**

—:o:—

Two fatal railway accidents occurred on Wednesday in Bombay which were a subject of enquiry by Mr. F. W. Pereira, Deputy Coroner on Thursday morning. In the first case Sahfar Hussein Azal Hussein (26) was crossing the railway line at Khar when he was knocked down by an electric train. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

In another case Galal (30) a Hindu woman was run over by a train near Elphinstone Road station. The driver whistled thrice warning her to clear away, but she deliberately threw herself before the engine and was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

**EAST AFRICAN INDIAN DELEGATION**

—:o:—

Mr. Bihariial Anantani, a member of the East African Indian Delegation, arrived in Bombay on Thursday to join his colleagues. 'En route' he visited Baroda where he addressed two meetings on the problem of Indians in East Africa. The tour programme of the Delegation in the Bombay Presidency will be fixed on the return of Mr. Pandya, the leader, from Simla.

**WITHDRAWAL OF BHUTO PROSECUTION.**

—:o:—

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, President of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in connection with the withdrawal of the prosecution of Mr. Bhuto:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association respectfully desire Government to inform the public of reasons which led them to order the withdrawal of the prosecution of Mr. Wahedbux Bhuto, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly."

**MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**

The Bombay Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., writes:—

"We have received telegraphic advice from our London Office intimating that the Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 8 per cent., less income tax, on the shares of the Bank, for the half year ended 30th June last."

**CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.**

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th Sept. 1929:—

(In thousands of rupees).

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation. | 1,85,17,98 |
| Reserve—coin and bullion:— | |
| In India:— | |
| Silver coin | 1,07,22,19 |
| Gold bullion | 32,21.67 |
| Silver bullion | 4,43,34 |
| Securities (purchase price):— | |
| In India | 39,12,14 |
| In England | 2,18,64 |

# MAILS & EXPRESS TRAINS

**TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS**

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| Trains | Arrivals. H. M. |
|---|---|
| Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express | 5-30 |
| Lahore Express | 6-60 |
| Madras Mail | 6-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7-00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) | 8-30 |
| P-oona Mail | 11-35 |
| Poona Express | 12-30 |
| Nagpur Express | 14-30 |
| Punjab Mail | 15-00 |
| Poona Express | 19-15 |
| Madras Express | 21-05 |
| | Departures. H. M |
| Poona Express | 7-45 |
| Madras Express | 8.15 |
| Poona Express | 14-15 |
| Punjab Mail | 15--15 |
| Poona Mail | 15-30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 16-00 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki) | 21-30 |
| Lahore Express | 22-00 |
| Madras Mail | 22-30 |
| Nagpur Express | 23-00 |
| Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express | 23-30 |

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Arrivals at Colaba.

| | H. M. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail | 8-35 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7-2 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 8-5 |
| Bombay-Punjab Express | 6-20 |
| Kathiawar Express | 19-35 |
| Terminates at Churchgate. | |
| Departures from Colaba. | |
| Frontier Mail | 13-00 |
| Bomaby-Punjab Express | 16-3 |
| Gujarat Mail | 20-45 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 21-5 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7-25 |

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for homeward bound passengers) arrives at 8-45.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PRESIDENCY.**

—:o:—

During July, 1929, the number of industrial disputes was twelve of which five occurred in Bombay, three in Ahmedabad, one in Sholapur and three in other centres. One of the disputes in Bombay City was the continuation of the strike which affected 64 textile mills. The number of work-people involved in these disputes was 127,181 and the number of working days lost was 1,532,368.

**ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES' CONFERENCE.**

—:o:—

AN "AT HOME".

The All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference will be held at Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 12 p.m. The Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank will be "At Home" to the delegates of the Conference at the same place at 6 p.m. on the same day.

**CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**

—:o:—

The situation on the 11th instant was as follows:—

In the Presidency Proper, East Khandesh District reports 12 cases and 3 deaths, while West Khandesh has one case and one death. Nasik District returns 14 cases and 3 deaths. Parola town reports one case and one death.

The situation in the affected districts in Sind is shown by the following figures:—

Karachi 11 attacks and 9 deaths; Sukkur 9 attacks and 7 deaths; Jacobabad 37 attacks and 19 deaths; Larkana 4 attacks and 3 deaths; Nawabshah 9 attacks and 7 deaths.

Karachi town reports 3 cases and two deaths, while Hyderabad has 2 cases followed by one death. Rohri returns 12 attacks and 4 deaths, while Sukkur has only one fresh case. The report for Shahadadpur is one case and one death.

**BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.**

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. N. Milard reverting and proceeding on leave.

Khan Bahadur Hormasji Jamshedji Antia having resigned his appointment as Honorary Magistrate in the Bombay Suburban District the magisterial powers conferred on him are withdrawn under Section 41 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

Second-Lieutenant J. D. Cooke-Hurle, 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, is appointed temporary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay from August 19, vice Lieut. the Lord Ashley, the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, T.A., temporary Aide-de-Camp, who reverts to extra Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. R. D. Bell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Development Department, Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, and Land Manager, Development Department, vice Mr. S. M. Bharucha.

# POONA RACES

—:o:—

**ACCEPTANCES FOR THIRD DAY**

The following are accepptances for the third day's events of Poona races to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1928. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing Allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winner once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1929), or Dealers' New Plate (Poona 1929), 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. 2-15 P.M.

Warwick 9/10; Jurwa 9/4; Vita 9/4; Nobility 8/10; Robinhood 9/4; Yafar 9/4; Misshan 9/2; Saduldowla 9/0; Taha 9/0; Flashlight 9/6; Sipirea 9/0; Rivad II 8/12

2-45 P.M.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs W. A. reduced 12lbs.

Lucky Star 9/10; Mansoor Beg 9/10; Amij 8/13; Ballard 8/12; Friday 7/13; Maneck Beg 8/5; Alexander 8/5; Red Prince 8/5; Najmat-al-Sharq 8/1; Khumayssa 7-11; Saifuldowla 7/10; Injeman II 7/4.

3-15 P.M.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second R. 750 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Pandoras Box 9/4; De Beers II 9/1; Glen Tree 9/0; Chapatti 8/9; Wild Gift 8/13; Knight's Cross 8/10; Fructidor 8/8; Blyth Bachelor 8/6; Italian Poet 8/3; Shahu Prasad 7/10; Quatre Bras 7/10.

3-45 P.M.

THE LANARK HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Division I.

Shri Narayan 9/0; Treylon 8/6; Friargate 9/0; Gallant Gael 8/12; Saxpence 8/8; North-West-Passage 8/7; Modesty 8/11; Sunnyville 8/11; Pack Up 8/10; Wedding Day 8/9; Bayonne 8/8; Buoyant 8/5; Tales of Essex 8/5; Agility 8/1 Crisdolla 8/0; Pencedor 7/12; Silver Charm 7/12; This Freedom 7/1.

4-15 P.M.

THE LANARK HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 750 and third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Class II and III.

Division II.

Henrietta 9/0; Guinea Flight 8/13 Some Lady 8/11; Qui Vive 8/10; Lakeside 8/9; Helen 8/8; Poland 8/5 Prince Arthur 8/4; Spanish Wish 8/3; Jayanti 8/1; Seafire 8/1; Golden Charm 7/10; Glen 7/9.

4-45 P. M.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second R.. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III

Aryavardha 9/10; Kishore 9/10; Metrical 9/2; Buoyant 9/1; Ballinalee 8/11; Acumen 8/9; Hector 8/8 Quickfire 8/7; Winkford 8/0; Romanesco 7/10; Frank Dale 7/9; Guinea Flight 7/8; Lady Luck 7/7; Qui Vive 7/6; Some Lady 7/6.

5-15 P.M.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Atreas 9/12; Darial II 9/4; Gorbio 9/3; Affable 9/0; Tusculum 8/11; Deltos 8/6; Vesington Planet 8/4; Ice Mark 7/11; Star of India 7/13; Black Tulip 7/13; Gander 7/13; Santock 7/9; Eastern Essex 7/9; Calcutta 7/8; Lady Theo 7/5; Ballybrophy 7/5; Ardley 7/4; Flying Steve 7/3.

5-45 P.M.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

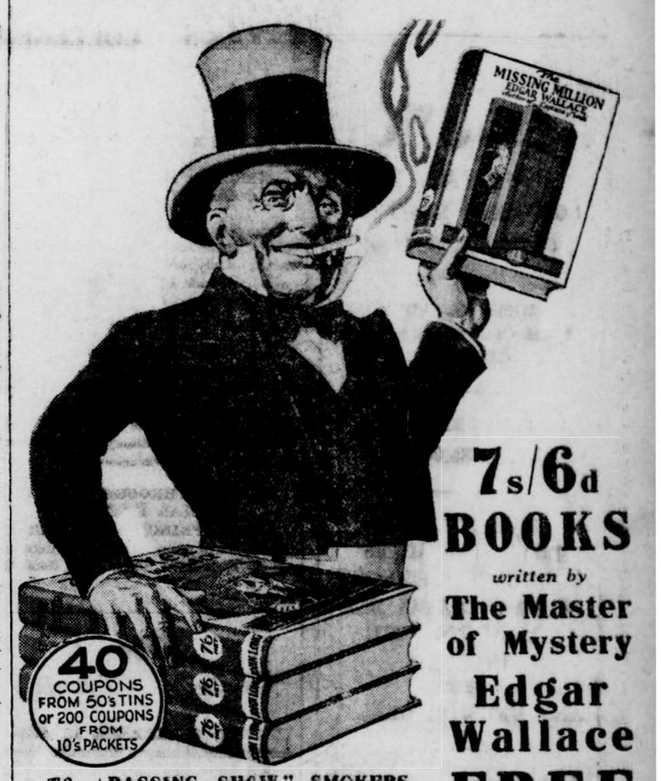
Winner Rs. 5,500; second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mario 9/4; Cul de Sac 9/3; Mount Argos 9/1; Arch Knight 7/11; Starboard 8/13; Fun of the Fayre 8/12; Poor Scats 8/10; William's Mount 8/9; Co-respondent 8/7; Styrax 8/7; Clem 8/3; Acumen 7/12; Jovial William 7/10; Amsel 7/7; Glendor 6/13; 6-15 P.M.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Wood Apple 9/3; Buick 9/3; May 8/6; Mahdoor 9/0; White Cross 8/6; Sabiq 8/13; Saifulzaman 8/11; Asad Pasha 8/11; Sannam 8/11; Baig 8/9; Prince Charlie 8/8; Cardinal 8/8; Tigris 8/6; Blackberry 8/5; Mooltan 8/2; Young Hilal 7/13; Shahzaman 7/13; O'Brien 7/0; The Girl Friend 7/13; Cheerio 7/11; Takreet 7/10; Harsak 7/10; Safety 7/9; Daoud Beg 7/8.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**AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIR**

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In my letter of the 5th instant published in your issue of the 10th instant (Dak Edition) I had stated that Mr. Patel's followers had declined to vote for the resolution of the Standing Committee in so far as it referred to the Municipal Engineer being relieved of his charge immediately. I find that they had voted against it and I, therefore, hasten to correct the misstatement made by me in this respect and that is that they had not "declined to vote" as stated by me. As far as the subject-matter of my letter is concerned this does not make any difference whatever.

In his letter, which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant your correspondent had stated as under:—

"The Collector has finally written to the President that if the report is not forwarded before the 15th instant he would take it that the report for the last year is not to be submitted."

In a meeting of the Board held yesterday the President of the Municipality had made a statement to the effect that the above report was false. He had made a special reference to a similar report equally false published in the "Praja Bandhu" of the 1st instant. The President had written to the Collector on the subject and the Collector had replied to the effect that the report was incorrect. Evidently, the source of information of your correspondent and of the "Praja Bandhu" appears to be the same, or probably as they think alike there is a mental telepathy between them.—Yours, etc.,

AMBALAL SARABHAI.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 10.

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**ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A WOMAN**

—:o:—

JAMMU, Sept. 9.

An attempt to abduct a woman and her child in broad day-light in a crowded part of Jammu City has caused a sensation. It is reported that on the 8th September at 1 p.m. about 16 Mussalmans armed with lathis all of a sudden attacked a person named Makhaulal whom they mistook for Mr. Ramdhan, husband of the woman concerned, and after having knocked him down, took away the woman and her child. People soon gathered at the hue and cry raised by the woman and the culprits took to their heels. It is alleged that this woman had recently embraced Hindnism and had married Mr Ramdhan and the efforts of the assailants in the Court to get her back were unsuccessful.—Free Press.

**AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED**

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Canberra.—The Parliament has been dissolved.—Reuter.

# Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

**NEW YORK FUTURES 5 POINTS UP**

**JANUARY.**

**NEW YORK.**

| | New York, Sept. 12 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.88 |
| To-day's Opening | 18.96 to 96. |
| Difference | plus. 08 to +07 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.93 |
| Difference | plus.05 |

**LIVERPOOL**

| | Liverpool, Sept. 12. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.06 |
| To-day' Opening Rate | 9.95 |
| Difference | —.11 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.97 |
| Difference | —.09 |

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1929.


## Cancel the Mandate

—:o:—

The inconvenient query by M. Procope, the Finnish representative on the Council of the League of Nations, to the British Government asking them as the Mandatory Power in Palestine for detailed information regarding the present situation there, was fobbed off by Mr. Henderson with the airy reply that all was now well and that the situation was "well in hand." The same process of fobbing off anxious inquiries by Muslim bodies from alll over India is evidenced in the communique issued by the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India on Tuesday. It reiterates the hackneyed formula that "the declared policy of His Majesty's Government is the scrupulous maintenance of the historical *status quo*, i.e., the protection of ancient rights and the prohibition of all innovations." The communique refers to the assurance given to Dr. Suhrawardy in London by the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Wedgwood Benn condescended to inform this distinguished Indian Muslim that "the principles on which His Majesty's Government are administering their Mandate are well-known," a remark which can be said at the present time to be notoriously deficient for the purpose of assuring anybody that the British Government can be trusted to do their impartial best for all the various communities inhabiting the unhappy land which is sacred soil to all of them, but in which, unfortunately, so much internecine sanguinary disturbance has been recently witnessed.

The "well-known" principles on which the Mandate has been worked have roused Arab discontent to such a pitch that the chief political organisation of that community was obliged to warn the High Commissioner recently that actual disturbance of law and order may be prevented by rigorous exercise of military rule but that the genuine discontent which the Arabs feel against the notoriously partial attitude of the Mandatory Power towards the Jews can never be suppressed by "resolute" government. The way out of the whole impasse is for the British Government, as we have repeatedly pointed out, to accede to the very legitimate and natural Arab demand that genuine self-government should be introduced at once in Palestine and the Mandate relinquished.

But have the British Government, at least, made an honest attempt to maintain the *status quo*? Have not the recent acts of the British administration of Palestine given legitimate ground for the Arabs to suspect that the British Power has the intention of working the Mandate more in favour of the Jews than the Arabs? It is clearly evident from the statement of Mr. Henry Sacher, who can be said to express accurately the views of the Zionist Executive, that the Jewish contention is that the doctrine of the *status quo* to which the Mandatory Power has paid hitherto, at least, lip service "is not warranted by the Mandate and that Jewish rights under the Mandate were more complete and extensive than those embraced within the principles of the *status quo*." Here is an illuminating glimpse into Jewish political mentality at work in Palestine. The Jews work steadily for securing an interpretation of the *status quo* which will give them the "complete and extensive" privileges they claim are covered by the Mandate, the Arabs naturally regard these encroachments upon their political and religious status with grave apprehensions. Commissions of inquiry into the recent disturbances will not solve the Palestine problem, nor will it be solved by the mere reiteration that there can be no departure from the principles of the Balfour Declaration. It can only be solved when the Mandate is abolished and the people of Palestine become masters in their own house. But has the Geneva League the courage to make Britain take this equitable course?

## On Their Honour

—:o:—

Mr. M. K. Acharya's motion in the Assembly for the postponement of the Child Marriage Bill received what it deserved, a summary rejection without a division. The trend of the debate on the motion gives one the hope that the Bill will soon be law substantially in the form in which it is presented to the Assembly. The debate on the Bill on Wednesday, as on the previous occasion, was notable as being free from communal, racial or political prejudices and as being a clean contest between reformers and reactionaries. Several eloquent speeches were made and it is difficult to say which was the most effective. But, perhaps, the most effective sentence was the following from Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech: "If the Shastras had any injunction in this matter, then the Shastras have no use for me." The Pandit was probably encouraged in making this rather outspoken remark by Mr. Jayakar who had said before that even the Vedas should be followed to the extent they accord with the dictates of Reason and had even quoted a text from Vedanta in support of that view. Mr. D. K. L. Choudhry questioned Mr. Jayakar's interpretation of Vedanta. But if Mr. Choudhry has a right to be heard, Mr. Jayakar has at least as much. And mainly for the reason that human interpretations of scriptures differ, do we so often plead that in the last resort men must fall back on Reason. From the point of view of Reason Mr. Jinnah could only describe the practice of child marriages as "a horrible, disgraceful and inhuman practice." It was nothing less than "wicked and diabolical" to Pandit Motilal. These epithets only suggest the righteous indignation of men who have a heart beating within them and a head on their shoulders and who, therefore, refuse to be brow-beaten by the 'fatwas' or edicts of Maulanas and Mahamahopadhyayas.

It is, indeed, a most unedifying spectacle to see an educated Indian in the Central Legislature oppose a measure which only says that grave life-long marital responsibilities must not be thrust on a child under fourteen who cannot possibly understand them. But once a man bolts the door against the light of Reason and blindly follows a custom or a musty text, there is no knowing what he may not say or do. That explains the many puerilities that came from some grey-haired legislators in the Assembly. Some of them feel an occasional twinge within them and blame their constituents for tying them down with a mandate. But is there no such thing as the mandate of a live conscience to be pitted, if need be, against the mandate of the whole world? Would that all the members of the Assembly could realise that they are put upon their honour and that upon their decision depends largely the welfare of the future generation of the country. Many of the present generation must carry their infirmities to the grave or the cemetery. But they can all, if they mean it, give a better chance to the generations yet unborn.

## Help Nadir Khan

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We published yesterday an English translation of a touching appeal by Nadir Khan to the people of India. The appeal appeared originally in an Afghan weekly paper called "Islah" and published in Persian. Nadir Khan says therein: "From a perusal of respectable newspapers of India and also of the only paper published in Afghanistan one can realise that Indians of all ranks have great sympathies with our sad plight and they cherish a desire to give a practical shape to this sympathy by financially helping the Afghan Mujahidin (Warriors) and to strengthen their cause in this manner. The present condition of the Mujahidin needs such assistance from their sympathetic brothers in India, as the only way to save Afghanistan from utter ruin and devastation is possible through helping these Mujahids alone. ..... I trust the Indian people will not fail to extend their hand of help to this afflicted nation at the present juncture." We earnestly hope the appeal will evoke prompt and generous response in India. Indians, at least, cannot afford to look on with an air of neutrality when a neighbouring country is torn by civil war. The present chaos, if continued much longer, will paralyse the country. As General Nadir Khan says, in the independence and integrity of Afghanistan is involved the good of Asia generally and India particularly. Nadir Khan alone has any reasonable chance of bringing order out of the chaos. He also stands, like Amanulla Khan, for progress and complete Independence. Free and progressive Afghanistan, like free and progressive Turkey, Egypt and Persia, is bound to have great and healthy reactions in India. There is no earthly chance of a free and progressive Afghanistan under the barbarous rule of Bachcha-I-Sakao. It is time for the Indian friends of Nadir Khan to organise their resources and stand by him through thick and thin.

# DRAMATIC MOMENTS

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## AN IMPRESSIONIST'S ADVENTURES WITH A PRIMA BALLERINA

(BY A. A.)

It is always the same, old scene and the mummers hardly hit on real originality. I nod like an old acquaintance, of course, invisibly: my bouquets wither, alas, in wilderness. I smile rather stupidly at the stage 'stars.'

*THE GODS' PROLOGUE.*

They move in their fixed orbits: they burn with brilliance. There is that inevitable fat young man in spectacles who is as fussy as a fish but assumes a solemnity that makes him look more stupid than he actually is. He surveys the audience with a (stagey) Field-martial's preoccupation: his physical dimensions seem to be swelling under the (imaginary) weight of responsibility that he probably thinks he is called upon to shoulder. He whispers in the ear of another fat man whose fixed smile of infinite benevolence suggests cheap salesmanship. Another fussy little man forms the triumvirate. The platform-gods glow under the stage light. They eye the audience of flushed faces obliquely.

*DEMOS.*

Where's the *prima ballerina* whose fame, wafted with the aid of little write-ups (done by youthful, cynical journalists), draws these men and women to this place? All eyes ask the one question. The hall is hot with breathed-out air. Mute hungry eyes are turned in the direction of the stage. Even the women in the balcony, overlooking the floor, stop their lower middle-class chatter and rise up to the occasion. The prologue prolongs..... At last! The gods abruptly stop their fuss and a man walks the stage carrying a *tumboora*. The crowd hisses him half-viciously, half in good humour as crowds always do. The demi-god assumes nonchalance; he carries his cross of martyrdom. The crowd shall have its way, he seems to say. And the clamour for the *prima ballerina* increases. The *prima ballerina* sounds like a mythical, mysterious creature and the query is flashed from one pair of frightened eyes to another, in that silence of scepticism. Where is the goddess? Is the whole thing a hoax? After all these things have happened despite the infallibility of newspaper announcements. Do the gods have vertebral columns that are sensitive to nervous reaction? Does tragedy stalk in their lives? One trembles for them.....

*AN ILLUSION.*

Ah, here's the *prima ballerina*, flashing into physical being, actually wearing a large gold medal over her *saree*. I blush for shame. Emotions crowd in my poor bosom. What a pathetic figure! A slim, little maiden, designed by Nature to play in the fresh air with the happiness of the adolescent, she makes you shudder with horror. She betrays no excitement and touches her instrument with trained familiarity. The little girlish face, disfigured under thick obvious daubs of dry *face-powder*, assumes a gravity and calmness that sadly contrast with the child's lisping voice pitched high up to the twang of her instrument. She weaves her song with her clear child's voice.

(Continued on page 9.)

# THE BOGEY OF ORTHODOXY

—:o:—

## WHAT THE YOUTHS SHOULD DO TO ANNIHILATE IT.

(BY NANALAL NAGINDAS TALATY).

Whenever and wherever an attempt is made to ameliorate the lot of the people in the matter of social reform, the majority of those who pride themselves upon being orthodox in their outlook and consequently champions of rank orthodoxy at once come out with some sort of nonsense or other to show, that the proposed reforms are against the very injunctions of the Shastras and religion and, therefore, unacceptable. The benefits of the proposed reforms may be many and lasting, but that will not at all weigh with these champions of orthodoxy and religion. The sum and substance of their argument will be this: Our Shastras have enjoined on us and laid down these rules for our guidance and we will not, for a moment, think of transgressing them. We will not accept anything that goes against our religion. Religion must be preserved at all cost and if life is to be sacrificed for the purpose it shall not be shirked. No sacrifice worth the name is greater than the one made for the sake of one's religion!

*TALL TALK.*

Why all this tall talk about religion? Is it written in the Shastras and enjoined by religion that we should not make progress with the march of time nor look to the conditions and circumstances but should slavishly adhere to the supposed religious injunctions which certainly do not hold good for all times and all places? Will these orthodox people please say whether, for instance, in the matter of diet they will not change their usual meals and take the light ones when they feel that that is best suited to their state of health then prevailing or that they will take "dal" and "bhat" all the year round? Or that they will not go out for a change of air when the very atmosphere and environment around them have been found to be unwholesome or stay where they are and suffer the consequences of their foolish pertinacity? No doubt, they will, under the advice of the doctors. But singularly enough the doctors who diagnose the disease of society and prescribe preventive rather than curative remedies for social maladies are not only disregarded but denounced and hissed out as anti-religionists and self-seekers.

It is really most deplorable that when India is striving her utmost to get to the standard of other civilised and free nations of the world, these orthodoxy-run-riot zealots should try to shilly-shally and stop the onward march of time. A preponderant portion of these people who have neither the courage to denounce the orthodox tendency nor have the heart to accept changes in the time-worn existing conditions will only say: "It is because of British rule in India and for the matter of that so long as Bri-

(Continued on page 9.)

# *Notes of the Day*

**Wiles of a Wire-Puller.**

How is it that while the mass of the people in practically every country in the world are decidedly on the side of peace, on the flimsiest pretext sometimes their Governments are ready to declare for an armed conflict? Even the most progressive Governments wedded to the doctrine of preserving international peace are reluctant to renounce the right to "private war". Is it the case that in America and Europe powerful vested interests seeking to make huge profits out of the manufacture of armaments spend colossal sums in propaganda "to crab naval armament"? The activities of a wily wire-puller called Mr. Schearer who was busy as a propagandist on behalf of American armament corporations at the Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927 have received much publicity now in the land of the dollar and President Hoover has been obliged to declare that the Schearer affair must be "sifted to the bottom". The propaganda to thwart the naval limitation programme of his administration has now become "obviously evident" to Mr. Hoover. The presidential intentions to sift the affair to the bottom are praiseworthy but they are likely to be considerably hampered. Great is the power of 'graft' in America.

**Exit Mr. Bruce**

The Bruce Government in Australia has decided to seek the dissolution of Parliament following upon its defeat in the House of Representatives. A Canberra message states that a general election is likely to take place before the end of next month. Mr. Bruce may find it extremely difficult to return to power because his imperialist and capitalist policy is evidently not to the taste of the majority of the electorate. The bill to repeal the Commonwealth Arbitration and Industrial Pacts, measures which organised labour in Australia has long considered as its very Magna Charta, was passed at its second reading in the House of Representatives by only four votes and showed the shaky position of the Bruce administration. The bill is now thrown out by a majority of one on the amendment of Mr. Hughes. Labour in Australia will put up a strong fight for the retention on the Statute Book of measures which have given it solid political power and the party which Mr. Bruce leads stands very doubtful chance of gaining parliamentary ascendancy again for some years to come.

**Groundless Diffidence.**

In an article entitled "My Limitations" in the latest issue of "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi, after stating the familiar principles for which he stands, adds: "I feel that among Congressmen there can only be a microscopic minority going with me in this long recital of credos. With most one or the other of the credos must be a veritable stumbling block. Is it any wonder if I feel that as President of the Congress I should be a round man in a square hole? The President of the Congress must be a man, not one commanding respect from a safe distance, but one who represents in every fibre of his being the sum total of what the nation stands for. I dare not submit myself for that test". We fear that Mahatmaji submits himself and the country to too severe a test. Congressmen who make his principles their creed proper may be a small minority. But the many who accept them either on trust or on grounds of expediency should not be ignored. It is open to the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. to assure Mahatmaji that his principles are theirs.

**A Matter for Enquiry.**

The Legislative Assembly will soon consider a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the grievances of Government employees in the Currency Department. The All-India Currency Offices Union and the Bombay Currency Office Association have prepared brief statements of their main grievances, which seem to us to be quite legitimate and deserving of sympathetic consideration. The least that the Government and the Assembly may do in the matter is to appoint a Committee to make proper investigations into the grievances. The claims of the lower grade servants should of course receive special attention.

**Invest in War Loans.**

Letter from bank manager to client: "I beg to call your attention to your overdraft, which now amounts to £150, and I await your instructions".

Client wires to bank manager: "Invest overdraft in War Loans."

**A Thought for The Day.**

"If political freedom is precious under a grey sky, why should it be valueless under a blue? If Parliamentary institutions are the last word of political wisdom at Westminster, why should they be denied to Delhi or Calcutta?"

—H. A. L. FISHER.

# WESTERNINDIA MATCH COMPANY

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## Charge Against Directors & Managing Agents

### ALLEGED DEFECTS IN PROSPECTUS

Notices were ordered to be issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday against the directors and managing agents of the Western India Match Co. Ltd. on an information filed by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, who charged them with having violated certain provisions of the Indian Companies Act and Indian Penal Code in the matter of publication of the prospectus of the firm in local newspapers on August 1.

The names of the accused noted in the information are Mr. Sune Schele, Mr. Sten Sundgren, Mr. Alvar Mollar, Sir P. C. Sethna (Bombay), Saja Sir Annamalai Chettiar (Madras), Mr. Jatia Bahadur (Calcutta), Mr. J. P. Shrivastava (Cawnpore), all directors of the Western India Match Co. and the Swedish Match Co., Bombay, Managing Agents.

In the course of the information Mr. Baptista, the complainant, stated that the Western India Match Co. Ltd. was incorporated in 1923 under the Indian Companies Act as a private Company with a share capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The share capital of the firm was increased from time to time.

Finally, on July 9, 1929, the share capital was increased to Rs. 2 crores divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Of these 47,026 had been allotted. By special resolution the "private company" was converted into a "public company" the same day.

On August 1, 1929, continued the complainant, the company, the managing agents, and the directors all joined together in publishing a prospectus as an advertisement to newspapers offering for subscription by the public 52,974 shares of Rs. 100 each. The complainant alleged that the accused had not filed the said prospectus with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies prior to their issue of the same for publication as an advertisement. They thus violated Section 92, Clause (5) of the Indian Companies Act.

The complainant also stated that the accused had also violated Section 92 and 93 I.P.C. by omitting to state in the prospectus the minimum subscription on which the directors would proceed to allot, the time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof might be inspected, and registration of the prospectus with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies before August 1, 1929.

"The prospectus omits to state", continued the complainant, "what the Act requires that it shall state" under Section 92 and 93 amounting to "illegal omissions" under the Indian Penal Code." In support this contention he observed that (1) "the minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment: (2) the date of, and parties to, every material contract, and a reasonable time and place at which any material contract or a copy thereof may be inspected and (3) a copy of the prospectus has been filed for registration with the Registrar on and before the date of the publication of the prospectus."

The complainant further alleged that the accused wilfully made statements in the prospectus false in material particulars, namely:—the use of the present issue towards reduction of the company's floating liabilities, and the making of arrangements at reasonable rates of interest (6 per cent. per annum) for expansion in various directions.

In conclusion, the complainant stated that the omission, and insertions he referred to, were made taking advantage of the fact that the company had been carrying on business as a private firm for several years.

His Worship ordered the issue of notices against the accused.

## ALLEGED FORGERY

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### DETECTED BY BANK OFFICIAL

### 2 PERSONS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 11.

The acuteness of a bank official led to-day to the arrest of a young Bengali along with another individual on charges of forgery and attempted cheating. The Bengali who is very well connected is understood to have been employed in the local branch of the French Motor Car Company.

It is said that a young Mussalman came and presented a cheque for Rs. 2,500 at the counter of the Imperial Bank here. The cheque bore the signature of the Manager of the French Motor Car Company. Mr. L. P. Kichlu of the Passing Office of the Bank doubted the genuineness of the drawer's signature and on telephoning to the firm was informed that a particular cheque leaf was missing from the firm's cheque book. The Bank was further informed that the cheque was not genuine. The man presenting it was thereupon arrested. Before he was actually put under arrest, the young Muslim tried to board a motor car waiting outside in which a young Bengali was seated. This person was implicated in the affair by the arrested man and both were handed over to the police.—A. P.

## CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH

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How a young child was scalded to death by boiling water was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. The evidence showed that Kelavatibai (2) residing with her mother at Abdulrehman Street was playing near a boiling pot when she fell into it and scalded. She was removed to the J J. Hospital where she died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## CUTTING OF MAIN RY. LINE UNNECESSARY

Telegraphing at 6.45 p.m. last night (Wednesday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—

"This morning the level at Bukkur was down to 13.1. In the Western Mana Division the water level against the bunds is now falling after reaching 2 or 3 feet higher than the previous maximum. The situation in the Nasrat Canals Division is still very serious. The peak of the Khairpur floods crossed the Mehrabwah in a width of 3 miles yesterday, with a discharge of thirty thousand cusecs.

It is now hoped that the intensity of the flood will soon begin to abate. In view of this it was finally decided this morning that it was unnecessary to cut the main railway line to relieve the situation. The Herbert river bund was just saved by the arrival of more labour. The Nakurdhandh near Shahadadpur overflowed this morning and the aeroplane will take an engineer over the whole of Hala-Sakrand area tomorrow morning to examine the situation since further information is lacking. The reading at Kotri to-day is 23.8".

## INDIAN MUSLIMS' PALESTINE DEMANDS.

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### TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at Chota Kabrastan, Grant Road, at 5-30 p.m., to make demonstration against the disappointing replies by British Ministers and the Government of India to the united Muslim demands regarding the cancellation of the Palestine Mandate and to decide further steps to be taken in the matter.

Maulana Mohamed Ali, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, Maulana Irfan, Messrs. Badr-e-Jalali, Kamar Ahmed, Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Dr. Mazhar-ul-Haque Gour and Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan Saheb will be the speakers.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, M.A. (Cantab.), will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

## "HUNGER-STRRIKERS A FINE SET OF BOYS"

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(Continued from page 1.)

release on bail. The remedy was in Government's own hands. It had to do the right thing by the prisoners and end the dead-lock.

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

HEIGHT OF UNWISDOM.

Mr. Anwarul Azim (Chittagong Mahomedan) a member of the Central Moslem Group, supported the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. R. S Sharma (Nominated non-official) also supported Mr. Roy's motion. He said the Government would be failing in their duty if they allowed justice to be defeated by the congenial game of hunger-strike.

Mr. J. K. Munshi (Burma elected) said that the Government had not enhanced their reputation for sanity and statesmanship by bringing forward this Bill, the necessity for which they have failed to establish. To rush a Bill which has not public opinion behind it would the height of unwisdom.

SACCO-VENZETTI CASE. RECALLED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who followed, said the Congress Members were definitely opposed to the Bill and saw no necessity for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion. He congratulated the Government upon a new recruit they had got in the person of Mr. R. S. Sharma (laughter). The delay of the trial, he proceeded, by hunger strike was not without parallel in other countries. In the cases of Sacco and Venzette, the trial took seven years to finish and when they went on hunger strike, no forward legislation like this was enacted.

WANT OF STATESMANSHIP.

Continuing he referred to the differential treatment meted out to Europeans who were treated in jails as State guests. He felt greatly humiliated that men could be found in this country, who sitting behind Government Benches, would support, the motion for a Select Committee while these patriotic young men whose memory will be remembered by the country while everyone in this House would be forgotten, were dying. This situation arose out of want of statesmanship on the part of the Officials and certainly the Government could not expect any support from the House on this matter.

SPECIOUS PLEA.

Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, explained the practical difficulties which the Government experienced in proceeding under Section 540 and splitting the trial and proceeding against the non-hunger strikers. There were a large number of accused involved in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case and at one time there were as many as 13 hunger-strikers. There have been several adjournments of the case and in each case, the absentees among the accused always barred the proceedings. There was no certainty that if the trial was split and was proceeded against non-strikers, they would not resort to hunger strike and bring about a deadlock again. There were about 450 to 650 witnesses in the case and with the uncertainty of which of the accused would resort to hunger strike, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were of no help.

THE THREE ISSUES.

Discussing the demands formulated by the hunger-strikers Mr. Emerson said they raised three principal issues. The first was the treatment of Dutt and Bhagat Singh. The treatment of political prisoners was the second, and the third was racial distinction.

Dutt and Bhagat Singh claimed that prisoners of the Gadre and Kakori Conspiracy cases should be treated as political prisoners. The chief features of the Ghadi case were that the principal victims were cultivators unconnected with the Government and the brutality which marked these crimes. The demands of Dutt and Bhagat Singh amounted to saying that whatever the status of the political prisoners, may be, whatever the atrocities which they might have committed, they should be given special privileges. (Voices: What about European prisoners?)

Mr. Emerson: I will deal with them.

GOVT. POLICY.

Regarding the treatment of political prisoners, Mr. Emerson said the Government were aware that the matter was of deep concern to the House and there was a widespread belief that the treatment of political prisoners in India was not as liberal as in other countries. The Government policy was that they recognised no class of political prisoners They recognised the special class of prisoners and the criterion applied was the nature of the offence, the education and status of the prisoner.

PRISON LEGISLATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Reviewing prison legislation in other countries Mr. Emerson maintained that neither in France nor in England was there any recognition of political prisoners. In the measures which Mr. Churchill introduced in England to mitigate the rigors of imprisonment to meet the case of the Suffragettes persons guilty of serious violence, dishonesty, indecency, etc. were excluded from the benefit of the special class prisoners.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

Continuing Mr. Emerson said that the Government of India circular dated the 17th August to Local Governments would show that the Government of India had framed it on as liberal lines as was possible with a vital reservation that no prisoner shall be entitled to special treatment whatever his character or crime be, merely because he had a political motive.

Regarding European prisoners, Mr. Emerson said he was sorry that an appeal had been made to Racial prejudices. Out of a daily average of 21,000 prisoners in the Punjab, European prisoners were only 13. (Voices: It is not the number).

Mr. Emerson: I agree. But as practical men we must give regard to the number.

Continuing Mr. Emerson cited from the remarks of the Chairman of the U. P. Jail Committee to show that differentiation shown to European prisoners was chiefly on the ground of health and the definition of a European in jail Rules was that a European was one who adopted European mode of life.

Referring to hunger strikers Mr. Emerson said that from the Head of the Province downwards, every effort had been made to bring the hunger strike to a termination. If Jatindra Nath Das had not been released unconditionally, it was due to a vital principle. If there was less extollation of hunger strikers, it would assist the termination of the trial. As far as the Government were concerned they would make every effort to bring the strike to a termination within reasonable time.

Mr. Jinnah following Mr. Emerson said he was opposing the Bill not because he admired and approved of the action of the hunger-strike prisoners at Lahore. He considered them misguided but the Bill was an extraordinary one to which they could not lend their support. If the Punjab Government had statesmanship and commonsense, they would have found a solution long ago.

"A DECLARATION OF WAR."

This Bill was a declaration of war. The Government did not want the trial before an impartial tribunal but wanted to get these young men convicted any how. Their attitude was as if we would send you to gallows or to transportation anyhow.

It is not everybody who can go on starving to die. Have you heard anywhere in the world except the American case mentioned by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta where accused resorted to hungerstrike. The man who resorts to hungerstrike is moved by his soul. He is not an ordinary criminal. You cannot prevent such crimes as Bhagatsingh and Dutt were responsible for in a country with a population of three hundred millions, however much we may all deplore those deeds. It is a damned system of Government which is resented. (Cheers).

Remember the accused in the Lahore case are youngmen. Grey-bearded men like President Cosgrave were sentenced to death and Cosgrave himself was invited by His Majesty's Government to go and settle the terms. What about Collins? Surely there was no need for a bill of this description offending the principle of criminal jurisprudence.

Proceeding, he said if this Bill was passed, it could abuse the procedure of a judicial trial in such a way as to reduce the trial itself to a farce. With 'ex parte' evidence entered against the accused, without even subjecting them to cross-examination was not the trial but a farce?

Sir B. L. Mitter at this stage intervened to say "It will not be a farce if the accused really wanted to stand the trial."

THIS D——D SYSTEM OF GOVT!

Mr. Jinnah: "I am glad that the Member has made the position clear, that they wanted to break the hunger-strike. These young men are determined to die. It is no joke (cheers). They were not ordinary criminals charged with wicked sordid crimes I do not approve of the action of Bhagat Singh and Dutt but rightly or wrongly, the youths in the country are stirred. You cannot prevent them from committing such crimes by passing such a legislation. This is due to the system, the damned system of the Government that was responsible for such things (Cheers).

Mr. Jinnah was continuing when the House was adjourned till Saturday.

## EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION AND ASSEMBLY.

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SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Owing to the special sitting of the Assembly on Saturday to discuss the Hunger Strike Bill the Standing Emigration Committee meeting to hear the East African Indian Deputation has been postponed to Sunday.—A. P.

## AFRICAN DEPUTATION ENTERTAINED

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### SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' "AT HOME".

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Sir Purshottamdas and Lady Thakurdas gave a party this evening at the Chelmsford Club to meet the delegates from East Africa who had come to Simla to discuss with the Government of India Sir Samuel Wilson's report. The party was largely attended and among those present were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, President of the Legislative Assembly and a large number of members of the Central Legislature. The delegates took the opportunity informally to discuss with the members of the Central Legislature the object of their mission to India. They will meet the Standing Emigration Committee on Sunday next and will leave India almost immediately as they are due in London about the middle of October.—A. P.

## "REDUCING CRIMINAL JUSTICE TO FARCE"

—:o:—

### LAHORE'S PROTEST

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Indignant protests were voiced at a public meeting held last night by the citizens of Lahore against the proposed "Anti-Hunger Strike" Bill.

Dr. Alam who presided characterised the Bill as an attempt to reduce criminal justice to a farce.

Dr. Gopichand recalling the history of the Rowlatt Act agitation ten years ago, warned the authorities that by such measures they would not be able to force hunger-strikers to abandon the strike. They are, said the doctor, fighting for a principle.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Assembly members to reject the Legislation.—Free Press.

## NATIONAL BABY AND HEALTH WEEK.

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### "MOTHERS' EVENINGS", A NEW FEATURE.

The Standing Committee of the National Baby and Health Week has been carrying out Health Propaganda after the closing of the National Baby and Health Week in March last. Several cinema shows have been organised in Bombay, screening educational topics of local interest.

On Wednesday, the 11th September, the film, "Slaves of Customs", which depicts the evils of early marriages, was shown to a large audience of municipal teachers.

One of the items of this year's propaganda work is the initiation of "Mothers' Evenings". This is a novel idea inaugurated by the National Baby and Health Week of Bombay. The experiment has been started at the Municipal Bellasis Road Maternity Home by Dr. Hazel Machado, Maternity Officer in charge. Once a fortnight a group of twenty mothers are invited to tea and taken round the hospital for a small instruction on the duties of mothers, before and after confinement. It is also an occasion for mothers to solve their domestic difficulties of health regarding themselves or their babies. The evenings are made very pleasant by bringing them to a close by a cinema show or some such entertainment.

Rangoon.—The Afghan Sardar Mohomed Omar Khan who was recently brought here, has been taken ill. He was entered into the General Hospital to-day. He has not been keeping good health recently and in Rangoon has been under medical treatment.—A.P.

Cawnpore.—Babu Purshottamdas Tandan, president of the Servants of the Peoples Society, reached Cawnpore on Wednesday morning to make collections for the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund. The donations thus collected will be included in the purse to be presented to Mr. Gandhi on his forthcoming visit to Cawnpore, earmarked for the Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund.—A. P.

Second Issue of "Chronicle"

TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

OUT TO-DAY

# BOMBAY'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY

—:o:—

## Protest Against New Merger

### DR. CHOKSY'S RESOLUTION RULED OUT

At the first monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday several interesting questions were discussed. A resolution which occupied the foremost attention of the House was that of Dr. J. N. Choksy in regard to the control of the city's electric supply by the proposed American syndicate. The President though he considered the motion as important inasmuch as it affected the welfare of the city, ruled it out of order, as it was not properly worded. Another item of interest was the old question of the appointment of Deputy Superintendent in the Municipal Schools. At a previous meeting some months ago the Corporation had resolved to reserve a post for a trained teacher as Deputy Superintendent. At Thursday's meeting this resolution was modified and the reservation was rescinded and it was resolved to keep it open for both trained teachers and graduates. The Corporation also resolved to address the Government to amend the Port Trust Act so as to nominate the Municipal Commissioner on the Port Trust Board.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTER.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, intimating that with reference to the Corporation Resolution of 29th April 1929, forwarding to the Schools Committee the Corporation's opinion that the posts of Deputy Superintendents under the Schools Committee should be reserved for senior 3rd year trained teachers as an incentive to good work, he had the honour, by direction of the Schools Committee, to inform the Corporation that the opinion expressed by the Corporation had been accepted by the Schools Committee and that the same would be acted upon in future whenever any Deputy Superintendent's post fell vacant and there was an occasion to fill the same.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the letter be recorded.

CLAIMS OF GRADUATES.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment to inform the Schools Committee that the Corporation were of opinion that the post of Deputy Superintendent be reserved for graduates holding diplomas. Mr. Dalvi said there was considerable propaganda in the Press on that subject. He thought that if trained teachers were to be appointed as Deputy Superintendent the rights of graduates would be overlooked.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kanji Master said a trained teacher was better than a graduate who had no experience of teaching. There were graduates in the Municipal service who had no knowledge of languages.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said there were 353 senior teachers and only three posts of Deputy Superintendents. One post was already filled on the Urdu side. The Gujerati section did not require a Deputy Superintendent and it was sheer waste of time and energy to discuss the matter for the one post. The Deputy Superintendent was appointed for administrative purpose and if they did not give to one of their senior trained teachers there would be no attraction for them for promotion.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved an amendment that the post of Deputy Superintendent should be kept open for both the graduates and trained teachers.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the amendment.

Mr. Chandavarkar's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

CITY'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Dr. J. N. Choksy then moved:—

"That the Corporation view with grave concern the transfer of a part control over the City's Electric Supply, to an American Syndicate. The Corporation consider that the Hydro-Electric Works are national assets as important as the Irrigation Works owned by Government. The Corporation trust that Government under powers vested in them by the Hydro-Electric License granted to Messrs. Tata and Sons will withhold their sanction to the transfer of the managing agency or a part thereof, to the alien Syndicate.

That a Committee be appointed to draw up a draft representation to Government and in the meantime the President be requested to send a telegram of protest to Government."

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised a point of order that the subject-matter of the proposition did not come within the purview of the Corporation's business.

Sir Dinshaw Petit also supported Mr. Tairsee and said that sanction of Government was not required for the transfer of the Agency of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company.

TECHNICAL ERROR.

The President said under Section 14 of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company's license Government or the Bombay Municipal Corporation were empowered to purchase the Company after 42 years or at the end of every two years thereafter. If the transfer was effected in favour of a foreign company the interest of the city might be involved by the supply of the electricity. He would have therefore ruled the proposition in order if it was properly worded, but since it was not done so, he ruled it out of order.

The Corporation agreed to the following resolution of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar:—

"That in view of the fact that the Port Trust Act has been amended and the number of Trustees has been increased by one so as to provide for the representation of labour, the Corporation urge upon Government to nominate the Municipal Commissioner on the Port Trust Board.

That the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

## AMERICAN REPLY TO BRITISH NAVAL PROPOSAL

—:o:—

### EXPECTED TO BE RECEIVED SHORTLY

London, 12th September.—Well informed circles in London expect that Premier MacDonald will receive American reply to British naval proposals within 24 hours. It is an open secret that the British proposals postulate minimum cruier tonnage of 340,000

The date of Mr. MacDonald's departure for America depends largley on the Nature of American reply.

It is considered most unlikely that he will go unless an agreement in principle is previously reached.—Reuter.

## WHO IS THE GREATEST MUSLIM NATIONALIST OF INDIA?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Hindu patriots yearning for national solidarity cherish a special regard for their Muslim brethren who are living examples of intercommunal good-will and patriotic zeal. It would interest them to know who is voted to be the greatest Muslim Nationalist of India. Will the Hindu readers of this paper, therefore, kindly send a letter or post card to the undermentioned address giving the name of the gentleman most esteemed by them as a true Nationalist? Every communication should bear the signature and address of the writer. It may be signed by more persons than one when they vote for the same name. The voting list will be closed on the 30th September and the result announced in due course.—Yours, etc.,

SECRETARY,
Mysore Sarvajanika Sabha,
47, Basavanagudi, P. O.
Bangalore, Sept. 10.

## GENTRAL COMMITTEE & SIR SANKARAN NAIR

—:o:—

### CANNOT WORK UNDER CHAIRMAN?

The "Statesman" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent dated September 9:—

The members of the Indian Central Committee are at present having what one member has described as an enforced holiday in consequence of the decision of Sir Sankaran Nair, the chairman, to adjourn meetings *sine die*.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, in an interview with the "Statesman," said:—"It is true that as a result of serious differences of opinion between the Chairman and other members of the Committee on a question of policy, we have taken concerted action, but our negotiations are still confidential."

Sir Hari Singh declined to confirm a report that members were making an appeal to the Viceroy, saying that they could not work under Sir Sankaran Nair, but I understand that this is a fact.

The India Office is aware of the situation and is endeavouring to reconsile the factions.

Meanwhile Sir Hari Singh Gour is drawing up a report, portions of which have already been submitted.

## WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

### GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Sept. 12

The monsoon is active in Bengal and Behar and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Local in Bengal Behar and Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occured in Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall.—Victoria Point Half, Myitkyina quarter, Cherrapunji eight, Chandbali three, Purnea two, Chittagong, Mymensingh one and a half, Shillong, Bogra, Jadalpur one, Bareilly three quarters, Gulbarga one and Nellore quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in North-Bengal Bengal and Behar increase in Assam and extend in lower Burma

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shoke of slight intensity in its origin about three thousand four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at three quarters fifty-seven minutes on Thursday twelveth September.—A.P.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Sept. 12

General Remarks:—The monsoon is generally weak. Rain has fallen locally in the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and at a few stations in the west United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the north Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Deccan and the north Madras Coast, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, west Central India, Gujarat and Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, the submontane Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and parts of south Madras. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 100 degrees at Trichinopoly.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in south Hyderabad.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 12th September 1929.

| Station | Rainfall |
|---|---|
| Nagpur | 0.05" |
| Chanda | 0.23" |
| Sholapur | 0.10" |
| Cuddapah | 0.14" |
| Vizagapatam | 0.08" |

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-9-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F) at 8 a.m. 20.903 inches (.094 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.021

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (2.0 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.3 degrees (0.1 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.18 inches

Total rainfall during the year 49.46 inches.

Earthquake Report:—

An earth quake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 3 hours 5 minutes this morning (S.T)

### HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS FOR THE 12th SEPTEMBER 1929.

—:o:—

Amritsar Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Ferozepore Bright, no sign of rain. Toria sowings going on. All kharif crops doing well. More rain wanted generally for unirrigated areas. Cotton crop excellent.

Multan Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Toria sowings commenced.

Delhi Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Agra Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore Bright, no sign of rain More rain wanted generally Cotton plants flourishing. Absence of rain causing anxiety for kharif food grain crops.

Beawar Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Amroati Continues cloudy with sunshine. Cotton plants making good progress. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Dhulia Continues cloudy. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops suffering from little rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants in flower.

Broach Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops suffering from little rain.

Viramgaum Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants healthy.

Dholera Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bhavnagar Bright, no sign of rain.

Barsi Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Sowing of food grain backward. All crops suffering from little rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Sholapur Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli Rain much needed generally All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rabi cotton showing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Only two annas of kharif crops expected at present.

## MAULANA MAHOMED ALI FINALLY ABANDONS VISIT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12).

State for India. I await your telegraphic reply before communicating this to the Press. If necessary I shall come to Simla to place the matter directly before His Excellency.

On the 4th September we received a cable from Moulana Shaukat Ali from Lourence Marques, stating that he had landed there, and had had a splendid reception and that all communities had appreciated my action and strongly resented the humiliating conditions which were likely to be withdrawn.

### GEN. HERTZOG'S STUDIED SILENCE.

Having satisfied myself that my own personal appeal to General Hertzog would not be misunderstood by the Government of India, I also addressed the following reply paid cable to him:

"Brave people admire bravery everywhere, and self-respecting people respect others also. We who admire Boer bravery were pained on receiving conditions which assuredly no Boer would accept. Please remove the suspense of my brother's party thre and of my own bereaved family here, and cable permit on the assurances already given and this appeal made from man to man."

When Sir Fazli Husain's last telegram arrived, no reply had been received to this personal appeal made by me to General Hertzog as from one man to another, and I cabled a reminder on the 10th September adding that the last ship by which we could leave was to sail on the 11th September, and that the permit would be useless unless it was cabled to me on the same day. Need I say I am painfully surprised that even a short "No" has not yet been cabled back to me.

### OPEN FRIENDS AND OPEN ENEMIES.

I sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and wired its copy to Sir Fazli Husain and to some of my friends in the Assembly who had been taking a lively interest in the matter:—

"Your telegram of 3rd. September. Please thank His Excellency for giving his most careful consideration to our case which is also the case of India and her Government. I have just received Sir Fazli Husain's letter assuring me that the Viceroy is taking personal interest. We do know that to our misfortune questions of landing and imposing conditions are still matters entirely within the Union Government's discretion; but surely the Bombay Government's and the Government of India's acceptance of our assurances given unasked should persuade the Union Government to accept them. It may have exercised this unreasonable power by not permitting several Indians to land; but it has also permitted other Indians to enter without conditions. If the Government of India are satisfied that the Ali Brothers' assurances are worthy of trust, cannot His Excellency recommend the withdrawal of conditions which no self-respecting person can accept. I shall be painfully surprised if India's Government will not share our own views of India's honour, which I am convinced are shared by all self-respecting Indians. The Union Government's excluding even such visitors as ourselves and the Palestine Administration's forcing lakhs of foreign Jews on Palestineans present a painful contrast to-day. Kindly place this before His Excellency and let me know if India's Government is taking up India's cause or is merely forwarding our representations to the Union Government to exercise it unaided judgment. Not wishing to embarrass His Excellency and his Government, I have myself refrained from public comment, and have restrained many others also, and I trust His Excellency will note not only what is being done; but also appreciate what is being resisted. Suspense is distressing. As my already distressed family and will be removed only if India's Government make the case their own, even if the Union Government remains obdurate. Ours is a war without an enemy; but the least that we are entitled to is the admission that we are clean fighters, and are open friends and open enemies."

### "DON'T EMBARASS GOVT."

When telegraphing to Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, I had said with reference to the suggestion of questions being asked in the Assembly, that he could consult members with regard to asking questions or taking any other action, but that everything should be done "without giving the Government any excuse that our action had embarrassed them in their negotiations."

In reply to my second long telegram, Sir Fazli Husain wired to me on the 6th September:—"Letter follows"; but though I received a post on the 9th September even a copy of this telegram, the letter itself has not yet arrived. In reply to his telegram I wired back to him on the 7th September as follows:—

"I must naturally await your letter in reply to my second expensive telegram, but please telephone to No. 40318, if Dr. Malan's refusal to the Cape Town deputation, which Reuter has cabled, even to relax conditions is the last word you can obtain from the Union Government. I have satisfied all who desired self-restraint but I cannot satisfy any who demand cowardice and pocketing of repeated personal and national insult; and if this is the 'finale' I shall place all my telegraphed representations before the world."

All that I have had in reply to the telegram of 9th September announcing that since the Minister is away from his Headquarters his reply to the representation is not likely to be received by the time my ship was to sail away. The letter which was to follow the telegram of the 6th has apparently not yet followed; but the letter which according to the telegram of the 9th September, was "being sent me separately" is apparently the one I have just received from Sir Frank Noyce, the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Education Department; merely enclosing a copy of the question asked by Mr. Fazl. Ibrahim Rahimtullah in the Legislative Assembly and the reply at long last given to him, which the newspapers had published much earlier. The Government think that "it will serve no useful purpose" to lay on the table of the Assembly the correspondence that has passed between the Union Government and the Government of India," and add that the matter is "still under correspondence."

With regard to the Government's reliance on "friendly representations", may I conclude this lengthy statement with a very brief story. A Salvation Army preacher was preaching in the neighbourhood of midnight and of Piccadilly, and asking all and sundry to take to the road to salvation. A gentleman, evidently of considerable experience, who was coming out of his club, put up his monocle to his eye and intently gazed at the preacher and listened to what he was preaching, and at last asked him in a very polite, aristocratic manner characteristic of Mayfair and Belgravia whether he had ever trod himself the bath he was asking others so vehemently to tread. The Salvation Army preacher immediately replied that he had himself been treading that path for the last fourteen years. "Really, really," said the monocled aristocrat, "this is very interesting indeed. But may I say, Sir, that if the road to salvation has brought you after your stoutly trudging it for fourteen long years to Piccadilly, if I were you I would try another road." May I say the same to Sir Frank Noyce and also to Sir Denys Bray as I have said to my friend Sir Fazli Husain? If I were in their position I would now try something else after this experience of making "friendly representations" and sending Habibullahs and Sastris to Malans and Hertzogs, I wonder what they think today, and—what they think of the Ali Brothers.—A. P.

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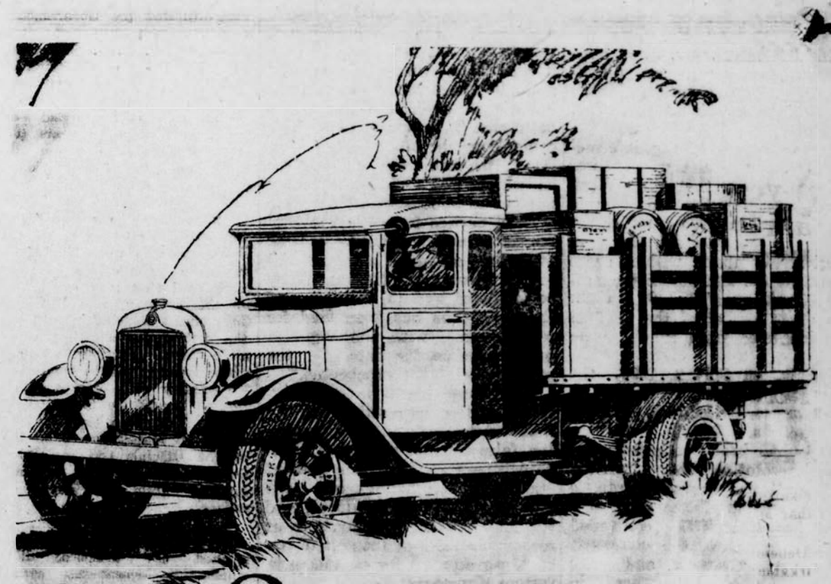

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Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

## THE BOGEY OF ORTHODOXY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

tain rules over India, there will will be no real benefits by the introduction of reforms either economic, political or social." I wonder if the height of stupidity can go farther than this. It may be that the economic emancipation of the Indian populace depends upon the extent it attains its political freedom, but how can social amelioration which is meant solely for the welfare of communities be linked with politics? On the contrary, it is this blind and slavish following of the traditional rules and regulations of society and religion that is mainly responsible for the delay and retardment of political progress towards full responsible self-government in India.

*SLAVE MENTALITY.*

Superstitions and dogmas based on ignorance of the religious injunctions (of the Shastric and Vedic among the Hindus) have gone a long way in creating this unfortunate slave mentality in our people. For instance, witness the question of closing the wells of the City for the purpose of extirpating the monster of malaria that is eating into the vitals of the citizens. In spite of repeated protestations and assurances from the Municipal Commissioner that one well was to be kept open within a radius of every 500 yards and that trap-doors will be provided for wells in private houses for religious and other purposes the orthodox section of the communities resident in Bombay felt in this move the wounding of their religious susceptibilities. Some of the members of the fair sex who always pride themselves upon their modesty and tender courtesy had the impudence to gather together round the Municipal Corporation, when the problem was being discussed, to make a demonstration of their wounded feelings.

*PERILS OF ORTHODOXY.*

Then there is the all-important question of social reform regarding marriage and age of consent. The other day some orthodox Hindus waited in deputation on H. E. the Viceroy at Simla to voice their opposition to the Sarda Child Marriage Bill. They told Lord Goschen that it was laid down in the Smritis that the marriageable age of girls began from eight to ten years. This they supplemented by saying that the Hindu laws relating to marriage were based on Dharma-shastras and Vedas and were, therefore, binding on all followers of the laws and no authority, temporal or spiritual, could alter them. They added that they could not, for a moment, think of post-puberty marriages and that 99 per cent of ladies would simply sudder at the thought of such marriages. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has nailed the lies to the counter but it passes one's imagination whether these uncompromising orthodox Hindus ever think of, or rather they ignore and connive at, the many evils resulting from child marriages! That such marriages in the past have been responsible for the existence of many miserable life-long widows, their unending woes and wails and the lasting odium and opprobrium that they incur from the members of the family and other people which in majority of cases give birth to much of debauchery and prostitution is not to be disputed; yet, these champions of religion and espousers of orthodoxy do nothing in the direction of reform but sit with folded arms in the house and on being questioned as to their inaction laconically reply "What can we do? It is their fate and they must suffer!" It is really nothing short of wildest absurdity to talk of religion and superstition when there is nothing to show, substantiate or prove such facts that ruin the healthy life for the country. Why then all this humbug in the name of religion and dharma?

*YOUTHS' DUTY.*

It is up to the youths of the country to take up the question in right earnest—this question of dealing a deathblow to the demon of orthodoxy. The item of removing this dogmatic tendency among our people should be incorporated among the many laudable aims and objects of the Youth Leagues formed all over the country. The orthodox people who in some cases talk of religion and yet do things quite irreligious, should be publicly exposed if they do not heed the words of wisdom, advice and experience and when the powers of persuasion have failed. For, it is by such strict measures alone that they will eat the humble pie and repent of the many unpardonable atrocities they perpetrate upon the ignorant and credulous people. For why should these orthodox people adhere to the injunctions of the Shastras and Smritis and refuse to look ahead of the times? Do they not know that the conditions now prevailing are different from those that obtained at the time these Shastras were written? Do they not know that everything must change with the passage of time and must be adjusted according to the prevalent conditions in the light of progress achieved and experience gained? Perhaps, they do not believe in the adage that experience is the greatest of all teachers and that no work is greater than that based on experience.

Those of us who sincerely deprecate this orthodox tendency, can do no better than first of all set about coping with and removing the evil from their family circles and other relations. This in its turn would lead to greater progress and when all the youths of the country combine and raze to the ground this bogey of orthodoxy then will the country thoroughly enjoy the fruits of reform.

## MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE PRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos the unprofessional, unfair suggestion offered to me by your correspondent through the columns of your journal, this morning, I hasten to apologise to my old friend the Malvani (and, incidentally, to the Honorary Magistracy) for omitting to mention his role as accuser in the cases of summary justice. In fairness to my sporting friend I must admit that he practises, in some measure, the legal decency of making out a case and even the machinery of Hon. Magistracy functions much more satisfactorily than the dooms of Gandhi's justice.

Your correspondent insults my intelligence when he pretends, with a psudo-Mahatmic, mandolin pose, to argue against a *prima facie* case. Mahatma Gandhi is, in the case under discussion, the accuser, judge and jury all combined in his reverent self. He speaks for the news-reporter, the public and himself like, let me assert my professional honour by speaking out, a fabulous Pharoah Do you call this justice?

And who gave Mahatma Gandhi the right of presuming that the reporter wired an item of false news deliberately and, what is more unfortunate, of condemning the man without even hearing him? If it was false news, Mahatma Gandhi was certainly free to correct it: and that is about all that could be said about this trivial incident which the Mahatma has thought fit, to the horror of his genuine admirers like myself, to exaggerate into a personal grievance.

I cannot, too, help smiling at your correspondent's mentioning the Telegraphic Department's revenue earned out of this business. He improves on his hero, certainly, with his sense of economic side of sentimentality. That rather reminds me of the dramatic effect involved in the stage lover's borrowing from his sweet heart a postage-stamp (I suspect he was a journalist) calmly interrupting his love-making.

Your correspondent is a bad craftsman, I must say, in so far as he wastes his material, in a laughably irrelevent manner. The *Le Journal* clipping could have been utilised in some other less ludicrous, lucrative connection. Of course, I am not surprised with my own experience in the field of journalism, at the gullibility of our profession. Independence, critical consciousness and any expression of real thought frighten us. But of this later on.—Yours, etc.,

"A JOURNALIST."

Bombay, Sept. 2.

## THE KARNATAK PRESS

### GOVERNOR'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

Quite a stir has been caused in the local Congress Committee and the public of Belgaum by the attitude of two leading Congress Committee members, Messrs. Potdar and Nargundkar, in voting in favour of a resolution in the Belgaum Municipality for presenting an address of welcome to H. E. the Governor of Bombay during his forthcoming visit to that city. The "Taruna Karnatak" has severely condemned the action of these Congressmen as betraying the pledge of the Congress. They are now trying their level best to find out ways and means to save their faces. The "Prarthana" (Belgaum) reports that the Collector of Belgaum is being induced to arrange the cancellation of H. E.'s visit on the ground of prevalence of plague in an epidemic form. It is, however, reported that arrangements for a black-flag demonstration are in contemplation if at all the proposed visit materialises.

### A BENCH MAGISTRATE'S ARREST.

"A local Bench Magistrate has been arrested by the Police on charges under Sections 147 and 352, I. P. C..... Party feelings run high in the local affairs of Bagalkot. Instead of appointing as Bench Magistrates those persons who actively participate in local squabbles the authorities should in future appoint for the purpose only those who are non-party men with a repute for impartiality, balance of mind and independent judgment."—"Kannadig."

The "Vijaya" is greatly perturbed over the conversion activities of the Lingayats who are of late briskly carrying on the conversion of Halmat Kurubars to their caste by investing them with 'linga'. It expresses the suspicion that in doing so they are prompted by a desire to increase their numerical strength with a view to securing maximum political power in the future unified province of Karnatak. "It is, therefore, necessary that the Lingayats should assure the minority communities such as the Reddis, the Marathas, etc., that in any future constitution of Karnatak the rights of the minority communities would in no way be jeopardised."—"Vijaya."

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

Plague is prevalent throughout the Karnatak. The most affected parts are the Belgaum and Dharwar districts where it prevails in an epidemic form. All the papers are insisting upon the Municipal and Local Board authorities to take adequate measures.

### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The agricultural outlook in the Karnatak except the Kanara District has worsened during the last fortnight. The Bijapur District has not received even a drop of rain and the Dharwar and Belgaum districts are equally unfortunate. The agriculturist in the Bijapur District is leaving his home in search of labour outside. The "Kannadig" asks the Local Boards to start relief works to provide labour for the starving agriculturist.

## DRAMATIC MOMENTS

(Continued from page 6.)

the glorified triumvirate withdraws into a background. The lisp becomes more marked, infinitely mocking. The thread of her voice snaps with one of the stops; the nervous, child's fingers put down the instrument. The loud harmonium continues its tiresome note.

*SOUL THRILLS.*

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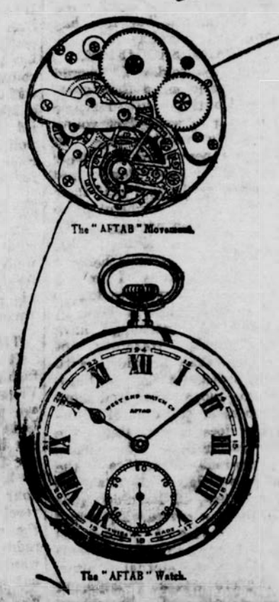


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## GANDHIJI THE REDDEST REVOLUTIONARY OF ALL

—:o:—

### PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS, A NECESSARY SACRIFICE

### CHARYA KRIPALANI'S STRAIGHT TALK TO STUDENTS

In the course of a speech at a meeting convened to protest against the recent resolution of the Meerut College Board regarding the participation by the students and professors in political meetings and demonstrations, Acharya Kripalani said:—

The Government and its friends are anxious about your studies more than we, your parents. They wish you to concentrate upon your studies, to the end that knowledge may not suffer, owing to your pre-occupation with politics. The object is laudable but whence this anxiety and when did it spring to life? Was it in the beginning when the present system of education was introduced or is it of latter growth? Is it interested or disinterested.

So far as we know the present system of education was introduced to give to our foriegn masters the necessary cheap lower staff, to man the administration. If there was any other object behind it was to create a class of Indians who may be Indians in blood and the unalterable colour of their skin but who may be exact copies of their Anglo-Saxon masters in culture sympathy and general out look on life—a class of persons who took their values of life from their English Gurus. The system was never designed to create original thinkers, profound scholars or men to initiate, lead and command. If you sow thistles, you can reap only thorns. And the crop of thorns as usual, has been plentiful. There are more cheap clerks than the administration bargained for—there are cheaper imitations of the English men than the English men appreciate. But as for scholars, scientists, men of initiative we may search in vain. If some individuals, in spite of the stunning physical, moral, and mental atmosphere have airsen to heights higher than designed by the authors of the system, it is in spite of the handicaps. It is due to an unbroken tradition of culture and knowledge carried on through centuries, antidating all the extent civilisations. It has not been the product of the system but it has been, inspite of it, against it.

A NECESSARY SACRIFICE.

If we were free to-day I would advise the youngs to mind their studies and leave politics to maturer minsd. But what is wanted of young men is not a participation in politics but a consecration of their life to the father land—slow and life long service to the end that their country may take its rightful place in the concert of free nations. We want them to live and if need be, to die for the nation because here in is our great need to-day. I am not unconscious of the immediate loss to letters and to knowledge. A Tilak in a free India would perhaps have enriched the world, treasures of knowledge more than he did with his patriotic prpeoccupation. A Sarojini could sing more sweat and more prolonged notes of joy and of sorrow than she does to-day. But the present generation have to make even this supreme sacrifice, the acrifice of knowledge. A Tilak has to lead the cloister of learning that in a Free India a greater Tilak and more Tilaks may rise. A poetess has to desert her bower so that a supreme song may rise to the eternal altar. So, even if there were an apparant sacrifice it is but like the investment of good capital by an intelligent merchant who hopes to have a ten fold, may a hundred fold return in the future. In that spirit do we call up on the young to come and participate in the great national sacrifice in the national Yagna. To that end do we call up on them, to empty these Ghulamkhanas and to take up the cross of national service.

But living in an atmosphere that stunts the body smothers the soul and congeals the brain you have become hesitant, you have become nervous, veritable cowards. You think and hesitate when time and opportunities fly. What shall you eat, with what shall you be clad? Could I but put the faith in you, the supreme faith that thinks not of the morrow while fulfilling duties, could I but convince you that the birds of the air, they have their food, they have their nests, the lilies of the fields they toil not and yet are they beautifully decked, could I but put the steel in your hearts and the determination in your soulg to do your duty by your country; even at this late hour I would invite you to leave these institutions. But I know the time is not yet. The nation has to learn by slow and painful experience to put faith in the politics of the Sage at Sabarmati. We reverence him but we reject the best part of him, his advise, his mature counsels, his unfailing programme.

IS GANDHI A UTOPIAN?

It has become a fashion to consider his programme utopian; but I say what can be more utopian than to suppose that this country can build its political liberty without asserting its economic independence? What could be more utopian than to think that we could be free without even the limited swadeshism implied in the boycott of foreign cloths, and the manufacture, of our own? What can be more utopian, again I ask, than to expect real national workers, in those who live, move and have their being in these foreign institutions without a soul? If national life means any thing then must there be a national scheme of education under national guidance and control, fully in tune with the past, fully conscious of its destiny in the future. What can again be more utopian than to expect Swarajya from the activities of the imitation parliaments at Delhi and the provincial seats? Were they designed for that purpose? They could only fulfil this by destroying themselves and giving place to institutions natural to the soil created by our strength and initiative not descending as doubtful gifts from our foriegn masters. To think again that we can get any workable degree of justice from the courts as they are constituted to-day is I say moonshine. Above all to believe that the din and noise created by a few toy bombs and pistol shots can over throw the organised and mailed despotism that goes under the name of Government, is a mid-summer madness, that can appeal only to immaturely emotional brains, rightly impatient of throldom, but lacking in the exact calculations involved in solving the national problem. I say if you had to search for utopias you seek them in the councils in the Government and Government aided educational institutions, in the law courts, and in the bomb factories if there branz. In Sabarmati lives a sage who is a jevel headed Kathiawari Bania who calculates to the Kouri, the profit and loss. Whose mathematics are as exact as that of the proverbial Bania who if he miscalculates does it to his profit. Whose miscalculations however himalyan they may be, but benefit the nation. From the time the nation has rejected his sane and practical counsels, has it been without a guide, without a compass. You call Gandhi a Mahatma but I say however doubtful his Mahatmaship may be, his politics are based upon the solid rock of principles that are true not for a day nor for a season but for ages. I say again that even if by a sudden stroke of chance and the circumstances that favoured recent revolutions in Russia and Germany we were to successfully throw off the foreign yoke we will have to work out his programme, may be under more favourable circumstances.

THE REAL REVOLUTIONARY

It has become now a days a fashion among the students to cry Victory to the revolution I say who are you to raise this cry when fear is in your hearts, when you lack even the little courage required to quit the Ghulamkhanas wherein you have to bear indignities every moment of your life. If to-day there is any real revolutionary living in India he is the non-violent Gandhi. He is the reddest revoultionary living. He wants not a mere political revolution but he wants to revolutionaries the whole and the entire national life. Not a department but must be purified by his reforming zeal. It may be food it may be dress it may be sanitation all have their claim upon him. Birth control, widow remarriage, disability of women and the parriah cow protection, the destruction of mad dogs and refractory monkeys, all share his attention. He wants to create for us and according to his reason and light a new earth and new heaven. He wants to revalue the entire national life. Reject him how so ever often you may, as often you will have to seek his guidance in your national Councils.


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## BOMBAY PORT TRUST

### AUDITED ACCOUNTS APPROVED

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 10th September 1929 the following main items of business were disposed of:

The Audited Accounts, for the year ending 31st March 1929, were approved and the surplus of Rs. 5.95 lakhs in General Account was transferred to the Revenue Reserved Fund, the balance in that Fund as at 31st March 1929 being thereby increased to Rs. 68-3/4 lakhs (market value). The surplus of Rs. 1.17 lakhs under Pilotage Account was transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund.

The tenders of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Co. for Rs. 14,676 and Rs. 37,874 for corrugated galvanized steel sheets for the new shed at the Grain Depot were accepted.

## "PASSENGERS WITH BOMBS"

—:o:—

### Three Arrested

### SENSATION AT BHUSAVAL AND MANMAD STATIONS

BHUSAVAL, Sept. 11.

The Secretary, Railwaymen's Union, Bhusaval wires:—

There is considerable excitement at Bhusaval owing to the discovery of bombs and revolvers on the Railway station platform.

It appears that two passengers, one of whom seems to be a Bengalee and the other a Deccani, arrived by the 198 Up train in a 3rd class carriage. The Excise Police wished to examine their luggage. Reluctant to open their box, one of them drew out a revolver and began to pace backwards. The Excise constable tried to catch the man, who fired. The pursuer received a shot on the knee. A second shot was fired but was not successful and finding it absolutely hopeless to escape one of the two suspects surrendered himself followed by the other. Both were then taken to the police station and their luggage examined.

It is stated that while the arrests were being made one of the two men tried to open a box and pick up something to be used in self-defence. It is learnt that the box contains two bombs.

"Panchnama" is being made.

It is now reported that one more man has been detained by the police on suspicion. The two persons who were arrested at Bhusaval were taken to the police lock-up, and information was wired to the Police headquarters at Manmad.

From inquiries made it appears that no search of the train was made at Bhusaval apparently because the police force available there was not sufficient to cope with the task. A vigilant watch was, however, kept on the train during the journey to see that none of the passengers left their compartments without their belongings being searched.

When the train reached Manmad some hours later, a large police force was in readiness on the station platform to conduct a thorough search.

The train reached Manmad at mid-night and there was unusual bustle on the platform. It is stated that the policemen entered the compartments and a thorough search was made. All passengers were asked to form a line. The belongings of each and every passenger were then carefully searched. At the end of the search, one man, a Hindu, was arrested on suspicion and the train resumed the journey.

The two persons who were arrested at Bhusaval it is said, possessed tickets from Gwalior.

## ENLISTMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS

### C. P. MARATHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

In the C. P. Marathi Province, there are four districts, namely, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda and Wardha. These Districts have seventeen tahsils and in all 6129 villages. The population of the whole province is 2,634,594. Among the seventeen tahsils of the Province, the tahsil Sironcha is without a Congress Committee, because almost the whole of it is a Jamindari and its language is Telgu. So deducting the villages and population of this tahsil, the number of villages in the province becomes 5740 and the population of the whole province comes to 2,573,366.

According to the Bombay resolution of the A.I.C.C. the province has to enlist 6433 Congress members in 574 villages up to 31st August.

The Province has, however, enrolled 5218 more members in 208 villages over and above the quota allotted to the Province by the Bombay resolution of the A.I.C.C. It being the rainy season and the rains being very constant, the workers could not do more work But it must not be forgotten that the whole work is done by very ordinary men. It is only this year that so many members have been enrolled in villages, after the Nagpur Congress. The bureaucracy is carefully watching as to how many and who have become members and in what villages. Under these circumstances the province has fully supported the Bombay resolution.

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# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

## N. Y. Futures Decline 21 to 13 Points

### HEDGE SELLING TELLS

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The New York cotton futures market opened yesterday steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points and during the first two hours prices steadily improved 21 ponts over previous closing level on short covering influenced by unfavourable weekly weather report. It is said that rains over the Western Texas were too late for any material increase in the yield. However the droughty conditions are completely relieved and there is nothing like deterioration. Whether the crop is increased or not will be determined by the ultimate weather but these rains have changed the sentiment and there are more sellers of cotton than buyers to-day in the world. This attitude is borne by the later action of the market as on appearance of Southern Hedge selling the market broke 42 points from the highest level of the day and closed at the lowest level. The absorbing capacity of the market is very poor and demand for actual cotton is disappointing. New York October Southern delivery is quoted 18.56 with an allowance of 35 points for tenders at Southern points. The differences between New York and New Orleans positions are as under:

| | N.Y. | N.O. | Diff. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 18.75 | 18.39 | 36 |
| October | 18.56 | 18.48 | 8 |
| December | 18.92 | 18.80 | 12 |

These differences suggest that although are attractive, there are few eager to pick up cheap October. At any rate the pressure of heavy hedge selling in conjunction with fairly favourable weather is telling upon prices and we believe reactions will be short lived. The market closed at a decline of 21 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices lost 20 points at 18.75c.

The New Orleans cotton market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points to 18.39c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 14 points and declined further on hedge selling. Later on prices recovered partialy under shorlt covering and closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points Middling American spot cotton prices declined 17 points to 10.32d per lb. and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures were rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Sakellaridis Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points to 17.50d.

Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 5 to 7 points with October 9.85 and January 9.93.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Sept. 11.

N. Y. October highest 18.97 lowest 18.56, January highest 19.30 (11-52 a.m.), lowest 18.88 (at the close).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Heavy hedge selling.

Hentz:—"Cotton Government weather report considered unfavourable. Western Belt rains too late to do much good, but market absorbs sales poorly. May go temporarily lower, but do not think there is much risk at present prices."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable crop conditions but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and unfavourable spot demand."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 11th Sept. 1929.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.

"Decline caused by selling against actual and beneficial rains. State of the market barely steady at the decline. See no cause for an advance."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"Weekly weather says drought relieved but too late to do good."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Sugar September 2.26 cents.

Sugar December 2.29 cents.

Wheat Sept. 1.33 1/2 Dols.

cheat Dec. 1.41 3/8 Dols.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Cotton steadier. Looks like trading market around present prices.

Munds & Winslow:—Expect irregular market temporarily on account of hedges but expect ultimately higher market substantially if crop less than 14-3/4 millions.

New York:—Textile business moderate. Prices steady. Market seems without a friend and if South sells freely at market, market may go lower temporarily.

### LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 10-1/4.

### AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

New York, Sept. 11.

Texas:—The progress of the cotton has been good in parts. North and West Oklahoma: Progress has ranged from fair to good. Arkansas: The advance in the crop condition has been poor in the West but has been very good in some of the Eastern sections Louisana: There has been some further deterioration in the East. Mississippi: There is little change to be reported of the crop condition in this State.

Georgia: In the South-East there has been too much rain in parts.

Carolina: In the North progress has been good.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.63—.20 |
| December | 18.92—.17 |
| January | 18.88—.21 |
| March | 19.12—.14 |
| May | 19.27—.13 |
| Middling Spot | 18.75—.20 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.48—.18 |
| December | 18.80—.17 |
| Middling Spot | 18.39—.17 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 11.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.84 |
| January | 19.19 |
| March | 19.39 |
| New York, 11-45 a.m.:— | |
| October | 18.89 |
| January | 19.24 |
| March | 19.43 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 39,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 13,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 13,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

| | Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| September | | 10.03—.07 |
| October | 9.96 | 10.03—.07 |
| November | | 10.00—.07 |
| December | | 10.06—.08 |
| January | 9.99 | 10.06—.08 |
| February | | 10.08—.08 |
| March | 10.06 | 10.13—.07 |
| April | | 10.13—.07 |
| May | 10.08 | 10.16—.06 |
| June | | 10.15—.05 |
| July | 10.05 | 10.14—.06 |
| August | | 10.08—.06 |
| September | | 10.02—.06 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.32—.17 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | nil |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 6.25—.10 |
| Scinde Fine | 6.50—.10 |
| Scinde Superfine | 6.75—.10 |
| Bengal Good | 6.00—.10 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 6.25—.10 |
| Bengal Fine | 6.50—.10 |
| Oomra Good | 7.15—.10 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 7.45—.10 |
| Oomra Fine | 7.75—.10 |
| Broach Fully Good | 8.35—.10 |
| Broach Fine | 8.60—.10 |
| Broach Superfine | 8.85—.10 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ooctober | 16.80+.05 |
| November | 16.80+05 |
| January | 16.90+.05 |
| March | 17.05+.05 |
| May | 17.22+.05 |
| July | 17.29+.05 |
| Sakellaridis F.G.F Spot | 17.50—.10 |

### LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 11.

Silver:—Market closed steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 23-13/16 |
| Forward | 23-7/8 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 11.

Interes Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

FORESIGHT consists in being always prepared to meet successfully any emergency.

Yesterday the Red Indian was always prepared with bow and arrow to fight for his life.

To-day we should always be prepared to fight against all such sudden diseases as might put our lives into serious danger.

Influenza, colds, chills, fever, headache, rheumatism, etc., are such ailments. You cannot do better than keep a tube of CAFIASPIRIN at hand in your home, in your office, while travelling, etc., so as to be ready to meet their attacks and thereby safeguard your health from serious danger.

CAFIASPIRIN is made especially for the tropics and does not affect your heart.


### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.36-5/8 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.09-5/8 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.87 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 32.87 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.69 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.16 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 123.90 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 163.80 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—

Dec/Jan. s'ment sellers £9-0-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £17-15-0.

Rapeseed Toria, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £19-17-6

### LINSEED.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £23-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

Oct/Nov. s'ment quoted £23-10-0

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

Sept/Oct. shipment to Hull sellers £22-15-0.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

Sept/Oct/ s'ment sellers £23-17-6

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwth Oct/Dec. delivery sellers 41/9-

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Jan./April delivery buyers 41/7 1/2.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 11.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 15-15/16.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept. s'ment sellers 45/9

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sept/Oct. shipment sellers 45/3.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Afloat buyers 47/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: Sept./Oct. shipment nominal and value 48/6.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/3-3/4.

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 12/6-3/4.

C and F Bombay:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/5.

C and F Karachi:—

Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/5-1/2.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 11.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I A & C. | 20-1/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | 128-1/2 |
| National Bank | 49-1/4 |
| Eastern Bank | 6-3/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 84-3/8 |
| Conversion Loan | 72-7/8 |
| Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. | 99 |
| Rupee Baper 3-1/2 p.c. | 49-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan | 55-1/8 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 64-1/4 |
| Consols | 53-3/8 |
| War Loan 5 per cent. | 101 |
| Victoria Bonds 4 p.c. | 91-1/8 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Oct. close at s. 9/8 up 1d.

December close at s. 10/0 1/2d. up 1-1/8d.

March close at s. 10/5 3/8d up 1-1/8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.35-1/8 up 2-1/8.

Dec. per bushel Dol. 1.43-1/4 up 2-1/8.

March per bushel Dol. 1.48-3/4 up 2-3/4.

Cable advices:—"Bureau Report Winter 568 millions, Spring 217 millions and Canada 293 millions. Weather fine again River Plate (Argentine)."

### GARSIDE'S CABLE

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from the Garside Cotton Service:

Crop condition declining normally. We adhere to our last estimate of 14,712,000 bales. Rains too late to add materially to Texas but will help Oklahoma and parts Arkansas some odds.

### DAILY WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

—:o:—

Memphis, Sept. 11, 8-30 p.m. Weather cool, Eastern belt heavy rains, light rains Amarilli District (Texas). Entire belt partly cloudy. Weather too cool. Moderate movement. Labour plentiful.

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

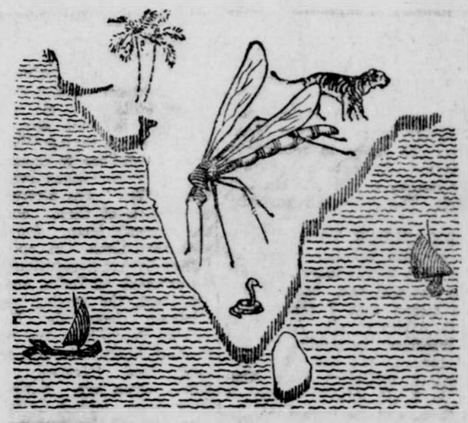
| | Ready. Ref leafy. | Ready. Avrage. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 240 | ... |
| Bengal Fine | 230 | ... |
| Bengal F. G. | 225 | 210 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 230 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab F. G | 225 | 210 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 305 | 280 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 305 | 280 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 295 | 280 |
| Arvi Fine | 295 | 270 |
| Amraoti Fine | 280 | 270 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 280 | 270 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 270 | 250 |
| Khandesh Fine | 270 | 240 |
| Muthia Fine | 230 | 220 |
| Muthia F G | 220 | 210 |
| Nanded/Purna FGGS | 285 | 270 |
| Purna FGGS | 285 | 270 |
| Parbhani/Saiju FGGS | 285 | 270 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 285 | ... |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 280 | 270 |
| Surat Fine | ... | ... |
| Broach Fine | ... | ... |
| Broach F. G | ... | ... |
| Westerns M. G | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 390 | ... |
| Miraj/Sangli | ... | ... |
| Compta Good | ... | ... |
| Jinja | 450 | ... |
| Busoga | 460 | .. |

### WHEAT & LINSEED.

ARGENTINE WHEAT DROUGHT.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messr. Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—

"Wheat very bad crop accounts Argentine drought persists many sections. Crop prospects (Linseed) unfavourable Santafe and Cordoba; other provinces crop prospects more satisfactory but rain badly needed. It is impossible to estimate crop at present as replanting can be carried out. Think it may go higher. Government estimate crop Linseed Canada bushels 2,159,000."

Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have *proved* that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

*The True Tonic-Food*

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.


### THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Castorseed May Delivery: Opening Rs 52/12; Highest Rs. 53/12; Closing Rs. 53/8.

Groundnut Seeds: February delivery: Opening Rs. 62/6; Highest 63/4; Lowest Rs 62; Closing Rs. 63.

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

| | 1927-30 | 1928.29 |
|---|---|---|
| F P Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 11-9-29 | &&867000 | 608000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 11-9-29 | 39000 | 26000 |
| Exports to date 11-9-29 | 455000 | 510000 |
| Stock at Ports 6-9-29 | 713000 | 526000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-29 | 239000 | 251000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 6-9-29 | 783000 | 633000 |
| Visible Supply 6-9-29 | 1831000 | 1807000 |
| Quantity in Sight 6-9-29 | 1098000 | 731000 |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Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

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Structural and Sanitary Engineers.

Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

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**INSURANCE Co.**
When you think of Insurance.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

THE
**JUPITER GENERAL**
means Insurance Protection.
It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1929

## MAULANA MAHOMED ALI FINALLY ABANDONS VISIT TO S. AFRICA

### Gen. Hertzog's Studied Ignoring of His Cables

**INDIAN GOVT'S "FRIENDLY REPRESENTATIONS" EVOKE NO RESPONSE FROM UNION GOVT.**

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has finally abandoned his proposed visit to South Africa. Explaining his reasons, the Maulana says:—

Late at night on September 9 I received the following telegram from the Hon. Fazli Husain, Member of the Government of India in the Education Department, which also deals with Indian Emigration Overseas:—

"Your telegram dated 7th instant. Please see letter being sent to you separately. Intimation received from our Agent yesterday (i.e., 8th September) states that as Minister is away from Headquarters his reply to representation is not likely to be received by Wednesday next (i.e., 11th September). The delay is regretted."

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

I am grateful for this expression of regret: but this is indeed all that I can be grateful for, because this telegram means that I cannot sail for South Africa at all. As I have already informed the public, we had received towards the end of March last a cabled invitation from Mussalmans in South Africa to pay a visit to them, and we have been doing since then everything that was at all possible to secure a permit for entry and have failed. We had applied to the Foreign Secretary only to be told that the Education Department dealt with the question of entry, and then we had applied to the Education Member, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, only to be told that the Union Government dealt with it, and finally we applied to the Union Government on the 31st May only to be told in a letter received here on the 31st August, fully three months after we had applied, and 17 days after my brother's party had sailed, and three days after my own party was to have sailed, that our request could not be acceded to.

OUR UNDERTAKING.

This leisurely way of dealing with the request of men who were at least entitled to a prompter "Nay" even if it had to be only a "Nay" seems to be characteristic of the Union Government even in dealing with the representations of the Government of India. That Government had by the middle of August last cabled to the Union Government evidently recommending to it the acceptance of our assurance given unasked to the Bombay Government that our visit was intended to be absolutely non-political and that neither against the Union Government nor against the Government of India did we intend to agitate there. Before this cable had reached the Union Government the Minister of the Interior had been for once at least prompt enough to cable back to me on the 15th August that permission could not be granted. But apparently on receipt of the Government of India's cable recommending the issue of a permit to us, the Minister of the Interior cabled to me on the 19th August that he was now prepared to allow us to enter the Union for approximately three weeks "subject to certain conditions to be communicated to you on arrival."

ABSURD CONDITIONS.

I immediately telephoned to Simla to the Officiating Education Member of the Government of India, Sir Fazli Hussain, and told him how inconvenient it would be to take my wife and daughter out on a three weeks' voyage only for a three weeks' stay in South Africa and spend another three weeks on the return journey and how absurd and ridiculous it was of the Union Government not to communicate before we set out on our long voyage, the conditions to which our entry was to be subject and to do so only on our arrival, when their non-acceptance would only mean six weeks of fruitless voyage to and fro.

'NATION OF CONTEMPTIBLES.'

Since then the Government of India have been "relying on friendly representations to the Union Government" with the result that it has treated their "friendly representations" with contempt, and has not even cared to answer them. "The Minister is away from the headquarters" and "his reply is not likely to be received" by the date the last boat we could take was to sail. It has now sailed away, for like time and tide it could wait for nobody. The next boat sails on the 25th September and reaches Durban on the 15th October, and even if we left by it and if these degrading conditions were absolutely withdrawn, we would have only a fortnight in South Africa, which would certainly not be worth while with six weeks to be spent on the high seas. The long delay even in saying "No" the first time, the failure to communicate the degrading conditions even when a tardy "Yes" was uttered; the communication of these conditions at the eleventh hour; the failure to withdraw them in spite of the "friendly representations" of the Government of India, and last but not least, the moving away of the Minister from the Headquarters making it unlikely for the Government of India to receive his reply to their final "friendly representation", mean one thing and one thing only. And it is this. In the estimation of the Government of the Union we are a nation of contemptibles, and the Government that rules over us and professes to stand up for us is treated with the same contempt.

THE CABLES EXCHANGED.

In these circumstances I publish some of the correspondence that passed between me, the authorities, here and in South Africa. It will speak for itself and I think I need offer no comment.

(Portion of my telegram to Sir Fazli Hussain):—

"(These conditions) are far too degrading for any self-respecting person and are a shameful insult to India and her Government which accepted our unsolicited assurances. The demand of £25 as security is treatment fit for thieves: and not allowing my brother's party entry till I have arrived a fortnight later is keeping men certainly not less respectable than the Minister himself like contraband, deleterious drugs in a bonded warehouse. Nineteen days' stay and confining the visit to five places do not improve these degrading conditions, and a detective's accompanying the party everywhere makes them still more insolent. .....

TALK ON 'PHONE WITH SIR F. HUSEIN.

Sir Fazli Husain pointed out to me (on the telephone) that a "representative of Muslims" of Cape Town from whom the invitation had come had agreed to these terms.

I replied that this shows the degradation to which Indians have been compelled by the Union Government to submit in spite of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's much advertised success. They are under the Union Government's subjection: but do the Government of India wish us also to submit to such degradation? They may agree; but it is our security, detention and open surveillance that are demanded, and our agreement would mean the degradation of India for which the Government of India profess to stand up. Indeed the Union Government's demand is itself an insult to India's Government after its repeated cabled recommendations and its acceptance of our assurances, and I ask if India's Government will take this insult lying down. I have refrained from publicly commenting upon this twelfth hour demand for self-degradation, awaiting your immediate action. Please place this before His Excellency the Viceroy and request him to cable it to the Secretary of

(Continued on page 8.)

## MEERUT TRIAL

### Wire to Motilalji Intercepted

**"PITY THE POOR NATIONALISTS"**

MEERUT, Sept. 12.

Mr. Deobhankar, Bombay, Shorthand reporter continued his evidence to-day at the resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case.

Witness identified a report of a large number of speeches of some of the accused made at the meetings of strikers in Bombay. In one speech, Mirajkar is alleged to have said "we pity these patriots and Nationalist leaders and it is our goodness that we do not beat them with shoes."

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. K. C. Chakravarti and the accused Dange and Desai.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chakravarty witness admitted certain pages of his manuscript were cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch

M. G. Desai, accused asked the witness to translate the following into Marathi: "Govindram of Kasturchand Mill was on Monday fired." Witness translated it into Marathi which retranslated into English by official translator ran: "Govindram of Kasturchand Mill was shot dead on Monday."

Dewavant, Superintendent, New Delhi Telegraph Office, deposed that on February 12 last, he received a telegram to Pandit Motilal Nehru from the League against Imperialism, Berlin. Under instructions, that telegram was stopped from being delivered to Panditji. Witness sent it to D. G. Intelligence Bureau. In that telegram the sender informs that all the affiliated and associated organisations of the League against Imperialism anxiously await victory of the representatives of the people in the Assembly and the defeat of the Bill aimed against anti-imperialists.

Hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

MUZZAFAR AHMED'S APPLICATION.

In connection with Muzaffar Ahmed's reply to the Session Judge's question yesterday agreeing to be released on bail on certain conditions Mr. Langford James, Crown Counsel, had submitted an application to the Sessions Judge enclosing the correspondence between him and the Civil Surgeon and the Superintendent of Police.

The Superintendent of Police had replied to Mr. Langford James that Muzaffar Ahmed's confinement in a private house at Meerut would entail police guard upon that house. In the present condition it would not be possible for him to provide such a guard. It would be necessary for him to write to D. I. G. to ascertain where he was able to provide with more constables.

FROM CONVICT TO UNDER-TRIAL.

From a convict Dr. Shiva Natha Banerjea has now been reduced to an under-trial prisoner. When arrested on March 20 last he was undergoing imprisonment in Dacca jail on a charge under Section 145 and 147 I.P.C. (rioting and unlawful assembly). The term of nine months' imprisonment having expired on the 7th instant he has received his discharge order and his jail uniform has been replaced by Bengali national dress.

## Windfall for An Indian

**VIZAGAPATAM RESIDENT DRAWS "TRIGO"**

In a special cable to the "Chronicle" it is stated that Mr. K. Venkatta Suryanarayan of Vizagapatam has drawn "Trigo" prize of £2,500.

## SIR GILBERT CLAYTON DEAD

### Collapse After Game of Polo

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Baghdad—Sir Gilbert Clayton, High Commissioner for Iraq, collapsed after a few game of polo and died an hour later.

ATTACK OF "AGINA PECTORIS"

Sir G. Clayton returned from a game of polo at half past six to night, feeling slightly unwell collapsed on a couch on entering the Residency, suffering from acute attack of Agina Pectoris, and died an hour later.

Three doctors were present with in fifteen minutes in response to the aide-de-camp's urgent telephone call, including the principal medical officer of the Air Force, but it was soon apparent that Sir Gilbert's condition was hopeless.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

Elaborate arrangements have been made officially for a British and Iraqi procession at the Military Funeral on Thursday night, at the Hinaidi cemetery.—Reuter.

(Brigadier-General Sir Gilbert Falkingham Clayton, succeeded Sir Henry Dobbs as High Commissioner of Iraq in February last. He was born in July 1875 and after passing through the Isle of Wight College and the Woolwich Academy entered the Army when he was only 20. Sir Gilbert served in Egypt and the Near East in various capacities in the Army as well as in the Diplomatic Service of His Majesty's Government. For about ten years till 1910 he was employed with the Egyptian Army and was subsequently in the service of the Sudan Government for nearly nine years. From 1914 to 1917 he held the office of Director of Intelligence in Egypt. He served in the Great War. He was Chief Political Officer of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from 1917 to 1919 at the end of which period he became Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior in Egypt. In 1922 Sir Gilbert was transferred to Palestine as Chief Secretary to the Government of Palestine. He was appointed Special Envoy to the King of the Hejaz and of Najd in 1925 and 1927. In the latter year he negotiated the Treaty of Jeddah.)

WELCOME ADDRESS TO MRS. NAIDU.

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presides over the U. P. Youth Conference which meets at Lucknow on September 15 and 16 at the Gangaparshad Memorial Hall reaches here on September 14 and she will be presented with a welcome address by the local Municipal Board on September 15.—Free Press.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED
TO
H. E. The Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund?
IF NOT,
Will you give a Kind Thought to Thousands in Distress and Send Your Cheque Immediately
TO
THE HON. TREASURERS,
Imperial Bank of India,
BOMBAY.

## GIVE IT A FAIR CHANCE

### Don't Prejudice Labour Govt.

**SIR CHIMANLAL ON INDIA'S GOAL**

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the first prominent Indian Liberal to meet Mr. Wedgwood Benn, interviewed by Reuter, said that their conversation was long, friendly and confidential. He found Mr. Wedgwood Benn very frank and most sympathetic towards India. Sir Chimanlal wished that Indians would not prejudge the Labour Government, but would give them a fair chance to handle the Indian situation, realising their somewhat difficult position with reference to other parties. He added: "The present situation requires the most tactful handling both in India and England. While insisting that the claims of India for Dominion Status should be admitted unequivocably and placed beyond all doubt, practical steps to be immediately taken in order to realise such a goal at an early date should be a matter of reasonable negotiations between the Indian people and the British Government. If once Britain, by practical action, secures the confidence and trust of the Indian people in her sincerity to raise India as early as practicable to Dominion Status, within the Empire, equal in position and dignity to other self-governing Dominions, negotiations will not be difficult."—Reuter.

## SIR K. V. REDDI'S HEALTH

**NO NEED FOR ANXIETY**

LONDON, Sept. 11

Durban.—This morning's bulletin regarding Sir K. V. Reddi's health reads: "Sir K. V. Reddi had a fairly comfortable night. Fever is abating and the temperature is not high. However, further investigations are being made in order to avoid relapse. Absolute rest is still required. There is no need for anxiety."—Reuter.

## PUNJAB ENGINEER SHOT

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

Mr. B. L. Batra, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Department, who has been posted to Bahawalpur, was brought here yesterday with a wound from a revolver shot in his back, and entered into the Mayo Hospital. He was shot while sleeping in his bungalow at Bahawalpur on the 9th midnight. Medical examination shows that although the injury is severe he is likely to recover, this being rendered possible by his having been given medical aid immediately after the outrage. It is suspected that he has been the victim of a conspiracy.—A. P.

## A CONFESSION OF FAITH

### Mahatmaji and Congress Presidentship

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is not without grief and great hesitation that I have been instrumental in a meeting of the A. I. C. C. being called for the purpose of electing the President for the forthcoming session of the Congress. Friends have been sending me urgent wires and writing to me not to precipitate a crisis, to reconsider my decision and avoid the convening of the A. I. C. C. meeting. I have been reluctantly obliged to disappoint them. The only consolation I can give them is that their grief over my decision cannot be greater than mine. I believe in waiting on God for guidance. I have no light from within. Confidence does not come to me.

I have a lively sense of what must be regarded as my limitations. I have no faith in the Council programme, I have no faith in Government schools and colleges. I have still less in the so-called courts of justice where when justice is obtained it is found to be too dear, and where it is almost unobtainable when the question for decision is as between the ruling race and the subject race on a vital point. I have no faith in spectacular demonstrations. Whilst I want power for labour and its progressive welfare, I do not believe in its exploitation for a mere political end. I believe in unadulterated non-violence. I do not believe in the possibility of India (whatever other countries might have attained) attaining Swaraj in terms of the millions by violent means. I believe that unity between Hindus, Musalmans, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews, Christians and others is essential for the attainment of Swaraj. I believe the removal of untouchability to be equally essential for our purpose. Indeed I have no desire to obtain Swaraj, even if it was possible, at the sacrifice of a single legitimate interest of a single minority. I do not believe the Musalman to be the natural enemy of the Hindu nor the Englishman of the Indian. I want for my compassing my end the co-operation of both the Musalman and the Englishman. My non-co-operation though it is part of my creed is a prelude to co-operation. My non-co-operation is with methods and systems, never with men. I do not harbour ill-will even against Dyer. I regard ill will as beneath the dignity of man. The reader should now have no difficulty, if he has been patient with me so far, in bearing with me for saying that I am no enemy of capital nor of Indian States. I believe the one to be consistent with the highest status attainable by labour and the other with the highest status attainable by the people. Need I repeat my growing faith in the life-giving wheel and Khadi?

I feel that among Congressmen there can only be a microscopic minority going with me in this long recital of credos. With most one or the other of the credos must be a veritable stumbling block. Is it any wonder, if I feel that as President of the Congress I should be a round man in a square hole? The President of the Congress must be a man, not one commanding respect from a safe distance, but one who represents in every fibre of his being the sum total of what the nation stands for. I dare not submit myself for that test.

But I know that if I am allowed to work in detachment, in spite of my limitations I can render useful service to the nation. My advice therefore to the members of the A.I.C.C. and those who can influence them is not to press me to accept an office for which I seem to myself to be so ill-fitted. They will recognise that it is not want of will, it is the want of capacity, that deters me. An incapable President is surely worse than useless.

## BRITISH NOTE TO SOVIET

### Prepared to Resume Conversation

LONDON Sept. 12

The British Government has sent to the Soviet authorities a Note announcing its readiness to resume conversations on procedure on a date mutually suitable.Reter.

## THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN DELHI AND DWARKA

**TO BE INTRODUCED FROM 1ST OCT**

The Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association has received the following reply from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5 Bombay:—

"In reply to your letter, I beg to state that the matter of a through service between Delhi and Kathiawar has been under consideration by various Railways concerned, and it has already been decided, I understand, to introduce a through service between Delhi and Dwarka from the October 1st next."

## GAZETTE OF INDIA: ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Army Department: Following Majors become Lieut.-Colonels:—

Ian Burn Murdoch, A. L. Crawford and R. S. Moss Blundell.

Lt.-Col. W. M. Houston becomes Colonel vice Colonel W. S. Wilmore, superannuated.

Major-General W. H. S. Nickerson has been appointed Director of Medical Services, India.—A. P.

## LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

### Re-adjourned till 24th

**BHAGAT SINGH'S ENQUIRY**

LUCKNOW, Sept. 12.

The Lahore Conspiracy case has again been adjourned till the 24th instant.

The Special Magistrate saw Bhagat Singh and Dutt in the Central Jail and other accused in the Borstal Institute and announced the adjournment of the case.

Bhagat Singh enquired of Mr. Kelandar Ali, Public Prosecutor, about the Members of the Jail Inquiry Committee, who he said, had held out big promises to them. The Public Prosecutor intimated that he would be seeing them soon.—Free Press.

## AIRMAIL SERVICE TO DUTCH EAST INDIES

LONDON Sept. 12

Amsterdam—The fortnightly Air Mail service with East Indies was inaugurated to-day. ... triple-engined Fokker plane left for Budapest the rst stage.—Reuter.

The land-holders and the ryots of Athni Taluka (Dist. Belgaum) met at Athni, in a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Narayan Rao Joshi and established a Land-League for the Athni Taluka. An influential committee was formed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

# TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065. BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1929.

# Weekly Trade Reviews

The money market still remains easy with call funds at 1 1|2 per cent. The Treasury Bills sales are proceeding at increasing rates of yield, but the Banks are not investing freely as they consider the rate too low on the three months' bills. On 10th September tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-7-0 and above aggregating Rs. 40,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-1-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-1-0 were allotted approximately 40 per cent., the total amount of three months' bills accepted being Rs. 1,09,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders were Rs. 5-1-1 per cent. per annum for six months' bills and Rs. 3-10-8 per cent. per annum for three months' Bills.

From 3rd September to 9th September intermediate twelve months' Bills were sold to the extent of Rs. 5,05,75,000. But the next day a notice was sent out that the sales of these Bills would be suspended until further notice. Tenders for six months and three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1|2 crores will be received on the 17th under the usual conditions.

It may be here worth mentioning the previous amounts and rates of six months' and three months' Bills so far sold since August 1st. On the 13th Rs. 1,63,25,000 six months' Bills were sold at Rs. 4-15-9; Rs. 2,00,00,000 on the 21st at Rs. 4-15-6; Rs. 57,25,000 on the 3rd September at Rs. 4-15-10. As regards three months' Bills Rs. 11,25,000 were sold at Rs. 3-10-8 on the 29th: Rs. 92,75,000 at Rs. 3-11-4 on the 3rd September. The total Bills so far sold have been Rs. 11.33 lakhs of 12 months' Bills, Rs. 4.61 lakhs of 6 months' Bills and Rs. 2.13 lakhs of 3 months' Bills. The sales of the latter two sorts have not been in large quantities, while considerable quantities have been sold of the former at high rates. The securities market is consequently dull.

The Exchange Market has remained steady during the week. The Cross Rate being 1-5 25|32 on London; 278 1|2 on New York; and 129 1|2 on Tokio on the 6th and 129 3|4 on later dates. Gold has been fluctuating slightly between Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0; while Silver has been Rs. 54-13-0 on the 6th, Rs. 54-15-0 on the 7th, and Rs. 54-12-6 on the 10th.

The Home Remittance of Government have been, for the week ending September 7th, £445,000, being sterling purchased in the market. Since April 1st, Government have altogether bought £2,750,000 in the market as against £7,500,000 of Transfers through Currency.

### PROTEST AGAINST RATIO.

A vigorously worded protest has been made by the Bombay Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, calling attention to "the perilous conditions of the country's agriculture, industries, commerce and trade caused by the forced appreciation of the value of the rupee since 1925 and pleading that steps be taken to forthwith remedy the existing situation by the restoration of the 16d. ratio." Mr. J. A. Wadia has also once more returned to the attack and in a recent interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" fully exposed the manipulations of currency by Government and its evil consequences.

### INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUES.

The gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenues for the month of August 1929, amounted to Rs. 443 lakhs as against Rs. 401 lakhs in July 1929, and Rs. 395 lakhs in August 1928. For the five months, April to August 1929, the total was Rs. 2,066 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,944 lakhs for the same period last year. Of this amount import duties contribute Rs. 1,602 lakhs; export duties Rs. 239 lakhs; excise duty on motor spirit, Rs. 125 lakhs; excise duty on kerosene, Rs. 42 lakhs; and land customs and miscellaneous, Rs. 58 lakhs. The protective special duties on private imports, for five months, April to August 1929, were Rs. 113 lakhs.

### TATA STEEL OUTPUT.

The approximate production of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the month of August 1929, was as follows: Pig Iron—67,717 tons; Steel Ingots—50,229 tons; and Finished Steel—34,210 tons.

## IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT

### LARGE DECREASE IN CASH

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India for the week ended September 6th, 1929, shows an Increase in Public deposits by Rs. 99 lacs, but a Decrease in other deposits by Rs. 100 lacs. Loans are down by Rs. 19 lacs, cash credits are down by Rs. 22 lacs and Bills are lower by Rs. 41 lacs. The net Trade Demand is down by Rs. 18 lacs. The Investments account shows an Increase of Rs. 422 lacs in Government Securities; while the cash position shows a Decrease of Rs. 319 lacs. The cash balance is Rs. 28-1|2 crores, the percentage to liabilities being 33.12 as against 36.95 the week previous.

### TROLLEY OMNIBUSES.

The English Electric Co. Ltd. has received an order recently for seven six-wheeled, double deck, top-covered trolley omnibuses, each vehicle to seat 56 passengers. The equipment for a unit will consist of an 80-H. P. motor with standard camshaft foot operated controller. The complete vehicles will be built at their works at Preston. The Bombay office of this company is at Ballard Estate.

### INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL MERGER.

A world-wide working agreement has been recently signed between the Algemeine Elektrizitaets Gesselchaft, Berlin, and the General Electric Co., of America, whereby the latter acquires 30,000,000 marks shares of the former.

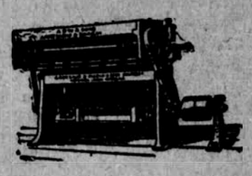
It is also reported that an agreement has been reached between the General Electric Co. of America, and the German "Osram" Co., in which the A. E. G., Siemens and Koppel concerns are interested, for co-operation in the technical and commercial branches of electric lamp manufacture, by which the General Electric Co. acquires 16 per cent. of the Osram Company's shares.

The General Electric Co. is known outside America as the International General Electric Co. Their Bombay offices are at Ballard Estate.

### AZO-COLOURS.

Dr. Hans Bucherer of Munich has patented a process for the production of azo colours on the fibre. It consists of applying the diazo-azo- combinations obtained from the 2-1 Naphthol Sulphonic acid and its derivatives, by printing or blocking and without any steaming or other application of increased temperatures, but simply by cold acidifying with dilute mineral acids, producing the immediate transition of the soluble and unstable diazo compounds into the insoluble and stable oxy-azodye-stuffs.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS
OF
COTTON GINS
IN INDIA.



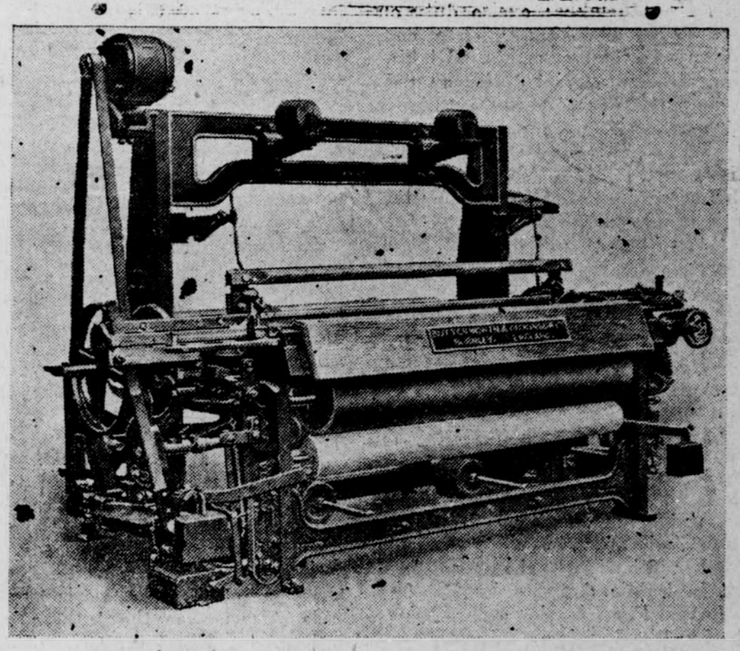
ARDESHIR D. WADIA & SONS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROSSLEY.
ENGINES
CROSSLEY BROTHERS, LTD.,
138, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

# Machinery, Processes & Appliances

## LOOMS FOR RAYON (ARTIFICIAL SILK) AND SILK.

Rayon requires special looms to weave it; on account of the comparatively small manufacture of silk in Britain till now, it happened that mostly the Continental textile machinists used to devote their attention to this type of looms. Among the leading British products, we must mention the range of looms for Rayon of silk made by Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson Ltd., Burnley. These looms are different in appearance as also in construction from the others of the kind. The dissimilarity of the build is not the main characteristic. The warp beam stand is detached from the frame of the loom and it may be placed at any distance to give the required stretch, allowing for easy adjustments for various fabrics. The shedding arrangement in looms for plain cloth is the type known as "tafetta motion," consisting of a positive cam driven by bevel wheels from the bottom shaft. The reed can be worked straight, inclined or moveable. It is positively controlled and fixed during the passage of the shuttle, while special arrangements are made to check and position the shuttle. The two shuttle box motion works continuously. When driven electrically, the motor can be mounted at the top side of the frame, the caging being under spring control to tension the belt. The makers' representatives in India are Messrs Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.



New Loom for Rayon and Silk.

## THE RADIO-DOG

A broad, square head drawn back, pointed ears, a clumsy body, like a young lion's, ready to leap . . . . it's the dog . . . . frightening the unsuspected visitor with the sinister look in the deep set, treacherously gleaming eyes . . . . the Radio-Dog . . . .

The somewhat drooping lower jaw fails to hide two cruel tusks . . . . what sinister instincts stir behind that flat forehead?

Just as every wild animal is fascinated by a camp-fire, a flaming branch or a glaring light, this strange creature is hypnotized by the lamp, by means of which light is thrown right into his eyes.

This lures him: half unwillingly he moves towards the light, he turns to the left and to the right with the light, now and then giving vent to a short bark, when the powerful lamp dazzles him; a sign from his master and he once more stands motionless.

This is a dog of wood and felt, his brains are radio-valves, his eyes photo-electric cells, and his muscles are motors . . . . Phillips Radio employ this witty device to demonstrate their new photo-electric cell at the Radio Exhibition at Scheveningen.

The eyes of this dog, constructed on futuristic lines, are formed by photo-cells, each followed by an amplifier, behind which suitable relays are linked, the object of which is to switch on and off the small motors which ensure propulsion. The switching is so arranged that, when both photo-cells receive light, both motors work, while if only one cell receives light, only one motor will work, so that the dog will turn in a similar manner to a rowing-boat propelled by one roar only.

As soon as the luminous intensity exceeds a certain limit, both motors are switched off, and a claxon starts working. With a portable lamp in the hand, one can thus make the radio-dog execute the strangest manoeuvres.

A more directly practical application of the photo-cell is also shown,

The Radio Dog.

namely for the protection of safes. As soon as the burglar, against whom the protective device is meant, directs his torch on to the key-hole, an alarm starts ringing. The installation can also be constructed in such way, that an alarm rings, when a shadow is cast.

Using this method, a high degree of accuracy may for instance also be achieved in the registering of the time of arrival of a runner or cyclist. This is only mentioning a single possible application.

The makers are represented in India by the Precious Electric Co. Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

## USEFUL APPLICATIONS OF "OROLO" UNITS

In the June issue of Burn's Engineering Magazine are illustrated and described briefly some new and useful applications of the larger Models of "Orolo" Units which have been designed and manufactured by the Makers recently.

Fig. 1 illustrates a carrier for a portable oil engine. This was specially designed to take an 8 h. p. Petter Engine complete with water tanks for cooling purposes. The frame is mounted on a pair of Model D-1

Fig. 1.

Units, capable of a gross load on the pair of 1 1|2 tons. An 8 h. p. Petter Engine and the two fifty gallon water tanks are to be mounted on the platform shown, in such a position that when the tanks are empty the weight is balanced on the single axle. These tanks will be placed at the forward or drawbar end of the platform so that if the engine is employed with belt-drive the weight of water in the tanks will hold the drawbar firmly in contact with the ground. In addition, if necessary, the drawbar can be spiked into the ground for further security. When it is necessary to transport the engine from place to place the tanks are emptied and the outfit hitched up behind a tractor. Alternatively the carrier can be adapted for animal haulage.

In Fig. 2 is illustrated a device which has recently been designed and

Fig. 2.

manufactured for use in a South American oil field to assist in the movement over soft and rought ground of oil-well casing weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. per length. While this carrier has been specially designed for the transportation of oil-well casing it will be equally serviceable for the movement of heavy poles, logs, pipes, rails and similar awkward long loads weighing up to 1 1|2 tons. Model D-1 "Orolo" Units are employed in this case also. The height from the ground is small enough to ensure easy loading.

In Fig. 3 is illustrated a logging outfit manufactured for use in the West Indies. The intention is to use the outfit to lift only one end of the log or tree-trunk by means of the screw lifting-gear provided. The other end is to be allowed to trail upon the ground while the hauling is done by cattle or tractor. In this way there is a considerable saving in the cost of the outfit as only half

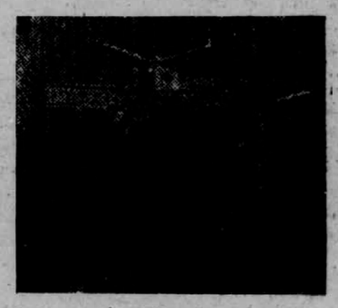


Fig. 3.

the weight of the log is carried by the equipment. Thus on a pair of Units which have a maximum loading capacity of 1 1|2 tons, logs weighing up to 3 tons can be dealt with. In exactly what manner such a device can be utilised to the greatest advantage, what method of haulage will be the most effective, and similar matters must be the subject of experiment on the spot, but nevertheless the outfit illustrated will undoubtedly facilitate timber extraction. A pair of these outfits—using one at each end of the log—can of course be utilised for lifting the log clear of the ground; in this case, however, provision would have to be made for the steering of the carriers at one or both ends.

Burn & Co., Calcutta, are Sole Agents in India for these Units.

## THE KINKADE POWER TRACTOR

The "Kinkade Tractor" which is illustrated here, is built on one wheel with 3-1|10 H. P. The whole construction is of the very highest grades of Steel. The engine is a chunk power, due to its construction which places everything together. There are no long frames to get out of alignment.

The Kinkade Power Tractor.

The Kinkade Tractor is light, weighing only 181 lbs., but powerful, he reason being that every ounce of its weight is placed on the Drive Wheel, helping the traction, and the lightness is of importance for easy handling.

It runs on petrol and it is certified that it does 6 acres with a small supply in a day. By means of a belt pulley, which is supplied, the same power can be used for pumping out water.

It is stocked in Bombay by Sim, Stadler, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

## BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY.

A scheme that had been in view even before the rendition of Mysore to supply a perennial source of fresh water to Bangalore has been just sanctioned by Government. The committee of engineers, presided over by Sir Visweswaraya, has recommended the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 34 lakhs. The idea is to construct a dam below the junction of the rivers Arkavati and Kumudvati where they afterwards run in a deep rocky gorge with steep hills on the sides. With a rainfall of 17 inches and a catchment area of 73 square miles, the water once impounded will last for five years, giving a supply of 25 gallons per day per head. The water spread is small, thus ensuring little loss from evaporation and not necessitating large submersion of valuable land.

## ENGINE SETS AT ROYAL SHOW.

—:o:—

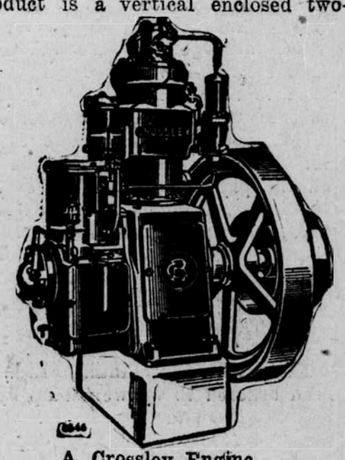
The oil-engine exhibits at the recent Royal Show at Harrowgate, England, were, as usual, numerous and representative. Messrs. Blackstone and Co., Ltd., of Stamford, displayed stationary horizontal-type 'spring-injection' engines of 6, 9, 14, 55 and 64 b. h. p., all operating on heavy fuel oil. The 64 b. h. p. model, a twin-cylinder engine, was driving a generator which provided the supply of electric power for the stands of several associated companies, under the group known as Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd. The hopper-cooled Blackstone oil engines operate on lighter Diesel oils or paraffin, are self-contained and compact, and are semi-portable engines needing no foundations. Other exhibits in this range included farm and country-house lighting sets and water pumping sets, a three-throw ram pump being in operation for circulating water through the running engines on the stand.

Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., represent these makers in India.

The National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., had on view a horizontal twin-cylinder 76|84 h. p. engine, 250 r. p. m., designed for starting from cold and running on cheap oils, and also a 6 1|2 h. p. engine to run on either Diesel oil or paraffin, at 600 r. p. m. On the latter engine the crankcase is totally enclosed, but the cover can be easily lifted off to allow of inspection, and for withdrawing the piston and connecting rod. A further exhibit was a portable petrol-paraffin engine and non-chokeable pump. In this set the engine is arranged for hopper cooling, and is direct coupled to a pump designed specially to deal with water containing solids. Another National petrol-paraffin engine was shown gear-driven to a ram pump for pumping small quantities of water or oil.

### NEW CROSSLEY ENGINES.

In addition to their usual range Messrs. Crossley Brothers were showing a new vertical oil engine, described by them as a compressorless Diesel-engine of 110 b. h. p. normal rating, at 450 r. p. m. All the working parts are totally enclosed, the general design is robust and of pleasing appearance and the consumption at full and three-quarter load is 0.43 lb. per b. h. p. per hour. Another modern Crossley product is a vertical enclosed two-



A Crossley Engine.

stroke oil engine shown direct coupled to a G. E. C. dynamo, 9 k. w., 230 volts, so as to form a complete generating set. This two-stroke engine operates on the cheapest grades of fuel oil, and differs in construction from the ordinary two-stroke oil engine in having a separate scavenge pump so as to ensure perfect scavenging of the cylinder from the products of combustion and clean working. The Bombay office of Messrs. Crossley Bros. is at Meadows Street, Fort.

The exhibits of Messrs. Davey, Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester, included a 120|135 b. h. p. three-cylinder vertical heavy-fuel-oil engine, operating on the well-known 'spring injection' system. A Paxman eight-cylinder engine of this type, 1,070 b. h. p., has been running for some time at the central electricity station at Ashford, Kent. A further engine, developing 1,500 b. h. p., has been running for some time at the central electricity station at Ashford, Kent. A further engine, developing 1,500 b. h. p., is being supplied, and a similar engine is on order for Basingstoke Corporation. The last two engines will be fitted with superchargers.

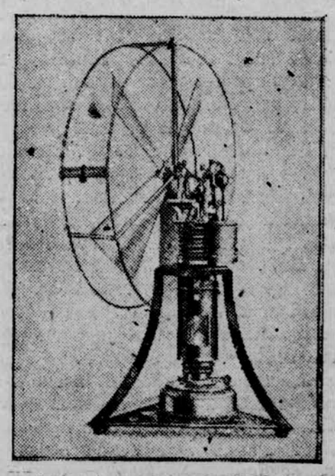
## "KY-KO"

—:o:—

### THE KEROSENE OIL FAN.

The "Ky-ko" table fan is a non-electric self-contained caloric motor. It consumes a bottle of ordinary kerosene oil in 12 hours and runs at a speed of 350 Revolutions per minute. The diameter of the blades, which are of aluminium, is 20 inches (larger than the largest Electric Desk Fan) giving enough breeze to satisfactorily ventilate 2 beds.

The Fan is run by a hot air Engine, which is heated by a Kerosene Oil, Center draft, lamp made of



The Ky-Ko Fan.

Brass with an Unbreakable Metal Chimney. If you have a Ditmar table or ceiling lamp you know what a center draft lamp means and what a great quantity of heat is found near the top of the chimney. This heat is utilized for running a hot air Engine of an ingenious design which drives the Fan blades.

There is a tripod stand for the lamp and on the top of this stand is fitted the hot air Engine with the fan and its guard attached to it. This makes a very compact and portable Fan weighing only 11 lbs. including the lamp.

A great feature of this Fan is the white aluminium screen in the front of the lamp. This serves two important purposes. It screens the user from the heat of the lamp and reflects the heat rays back to the chimney to make it hotter and more efficient. Besides that, it makes the fan ornamental and fit to be given as a present to any one.

Another great feature of this Fan is its very light weight which makes it easily portable in any household. The third great feature is the larger blades which create a very good draught of air at the considerably low speed of only 350 R.P.M. and contribute greatly to its absolute noiselessness.

The improved "Ky-Ko" Fan has been specially built to meet all requirements where electricity is not available. The Fan is self-contained and light in weight. It can be moved at will into any position or from room to room, as required, and it is not necessary to stop the fan working for the purpose of moving it. The Fan can be regulated to run at any speed from zero to full capacity. The only attention necessary is the same as is paid to an ordinary table lamp—cleaning and trimming.

To operate the Fan requires no mechanical skill. Any person or child who can be entrusted with the duty of lighting a paraffin lamp can do what is necessary to start and stop the Fan.

When placed at the end of a large dining table, the "Ky-Ko" Fan will send down a pleasing draught of air so as to encompass all those seated at the table. If placed in a bedroom, it can be relied upon to run all night, and it dispenses entirely with the need for mosquito nets.

Stocks are held in Bombay by the Eastern Electric and Trading Company, Hornby Road, Fort.


# HOWELL'S

## WASHERLESS DRIPLESS TAPS

THE LATEST AND
LAST WORD IN WATER TAPS

Seven Years Guarantee
Against Leakage.

## HEATLY & GRESHAM
LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

LONDON — CALCUTTA — BOMBAY — MADRAS — LAHOR .

# THE WORKING OF COMPANIES.

## ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS

### PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

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The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Ltd., was held on the 10th, in the office of the company in Forbes Street, Bombay, Mr. H. H. Sawyer presiding. The directors' report for the year ended April 30, 1929, stated that their total collections amounted to Rs. 7,47,455 against Rs. 6,61,104 realised last year which, they considered, should be deemed satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 6,999 was collected as Salami which had been credited to the reserve fund as usual. After writing off a sum of Rs. 100,000 for depreciation and crediting a sum of Rs. 5,000 to unadjusted Law Charges, there remained a balance of Rs. 2,42,951 to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this the directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 40 per share absorbing Rs. 240,000 and the carrying forward of the balance of Rs. 2,951 to the next year's account.

In the course of his remarks the Chairman pointed out that there was an increase in revenue of Rs. 15,000 and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 40,000 which had enabled them to further write off the Block Account of the defunct rice mill, machinery and buildings, and this had put the company's financial position on a sounder footing. He drew attention, however, to the grave situation which had arisen owing to the proposed enhancement by Government of the assessment of some of the estates of the company, the leases of which were expiring very shortly The company were already fighting this matter in the Bengal courts as the enhancement suggested by Government was from 2 annas per beegha to Rs. 2 per beegha, or an increase of 1,600 per cent. on the present assessment. This was considered exhorbitant and unjust and in view of the losses that this would inflict upon the company they were prepared to take the matter up as far as the Privy Council if a satisfactory decision was not obtained in the Indian courts. In Bardoli last year the enhancement of 30 to 35 per cent. met with general outcry and agitation so that the Government had to hold an inquiry and the enhancement was subsequently reduced to the neighbourhood of 7 per cent. The Bardoli enhancement, however, was nothing compared to Government's action in the case of the Port Canning Company's lands and he hoped that the agents' action in fighting out this matter in the company's interests would receive the support of all its shareholders. The shareholders present endorsed the action of the Board and the agents in this respect.

The Balance Sheet of the Company shows a capital of Rs. 60,00,000; a Reserve Fund of Rs. 6,14,000; Doubtful Debts Account of Rs. 1,20,000: & Liabilities of Rs. 7,55,000 including 6,99,800 due to the Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents in Current Account. On the Assets side there is for Land, Buildings, and Machinery, Rs. 72,26,800; Debts due, Rs. 3,89,400; and Cash, Rs. 34,000.

The Profit and Loss Account shows Rs. 6,050 for Directors fee, Rs. 14,000 for Office establishment, Rs. 36,900 for Agent's Office establishment at Canning, Rs. 61,700 on Zemindary establishment and Rs. 63,300 for General Account. The Commission to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents is Rs. 20,350. The Revenue realised amounts to Rs. 6,42,600.

The Directors are H. H. Sawyer, Ishwardas Lukhmidas, F. R. Wadia, R. V. Mehta, J. F. Batliboi, and R. L. Ferrard. The Secretaries are David Sasson & Co., Ltd., and D. Jamrichand is Manager.

### TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

LOSS OF Rs. 6,81,000.

The directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, in their 25rd report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, say:—

The company's net profits for the previous year ended March 31, 1928, as shown in that year's balance sheet after deduction of the amount set aside for Debenture Sinking Fund and Depreciation, amounted to Rs. 98,21,243-2-6. Out of this the net amount of dividends paid to preference shareholders exclusive of income-tax was Rs. 51,22,338-12-0, leaving a balance, carried forward to this year's account, of Rs. 6,98,904-6-6. The Profit and Loss Account for this year shows a loss of Rs. 6,81,543-14-0 leaving in hand Rs. 17,360-8-6. To this the directors have added the balances of sundry unadjusted accounts amounting to Rs. 34,92,777-13-11, and transferred the credit of a Fund called the Jharia Electrification Reserve, which was included in Sinking and other Funds and which is now no longer needed—a sum of Rs. 11,62,532-1-7—a further sum being balance of a Suspense Account for Colliery Development, amounting to Rs. 5,66,910-11-9, and the accumulated premium on new ordinary and deferred shares, amounting to Rs. 65,035-4-8, making in all an available total for appropriation this year of Rs. 53,04,616-8-5. The directors have appropriated from this sum, for depreciation on the company's properties other than the colliery block, Rs. 45,00,000, and for Debenture Sinking Fund a sum of Rs. 6,89,000, which two amounts will absorb Rs. 51,89,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,616-8-5, which the directors recommend be carried forward.

"Sundry Unadjusted Accounts," referred to above, and made up chiefly of amounts set aside by way of provision by the Company in several years for payment of Income and other taxes, which amounts were in excess of the actual requirements, and also balances of amounts of other necessary provisions which were found to be in excess of the actual requirements when the payments came to be made. "The Jharia Electrification Reserve" and the "Colliery Development Suspense Account" constitute reserves for specific purposes for which the moneys are now no longer needed and which, therefore, the directors have decided to reappropriate to the general funds of the company.

The production was very seriously affected by incessant and continued labour troubles and the consequent loss of profit to the company has been very great.

DECREASE IN PRODUCTION.

This is shown in the figures of production for the year:—

| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| Coke | 739,539 | 566,182 |
| Pig iron | 644,296 | 496,737 |
| Steel ingots | 599,565 | 396,055 |
| Finished steel products | 428,654 | 275,841 |

Despatches of raw material from the Steel Company's properties have been as follows:—Iron ore 831,129 tons, Dolomite 2,257 tons, Limestone 16,017 tons, Manganese ore 12,660 tons, Magnesite 1,419 tons and Fireclay 1,379 tons.

During the year orders were booked for the following steel materials: (in tons) Rails 123,485, fishplates 2,990, bars 57,476, light structural 25,517, heavy structural 26,381, plates 33,339, black sheets 15,284, G. C. sheets 9,584 and G. P. sheets 1,914.

RISE IN IMPORTS.

The confusion caused by labour troubles at the works interfered considerably with the work of the sales department. Supplies were not regular and orders booked had to be cancelled and re-booked and cancelled again until the works settled down to normal production and deliveries. One result was a marked increase in the import from other countries of British Standard material which is usually required for engineering purposes and which has to be delivered by definite dates. Stock-yards in different parts of India have been started and a large proportion of our steel will ultimately be distributed through them.

The average daily attendance of labour at the Works from October 1928 to March 1929 was 19,025 and that of the outside departments was 2,119; both figures exclude contractors' labour. The covenanted staff on the pay roll on the 1st of April 1928 was 148, and on the 31st March 1929, 134 a reduction of 14. Locally employed Europeans number 25 as against 28 in the previous year.

## DISSOLUTION

Thomas Brown (India) Ltd., has been ordered to be wound up by the High Court and Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Court Liquidator is appointed official liquidator.

## DIVIDENDS

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., have declared an ad interim dividend of 4 sh. per share, less tax, (at the rate of 4 sh. per £1, less 3 d. relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax). The dividends are payable on 1st October, the Transfer Books being closed till the 30th September.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China have declared an ad interim dividend of 14 per cent. per annum for the half year ended June 30th. free of income tax.

Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ltd.,—Rs. 40 per share per annum.

Sind Press Co., Ltd.,—Rs. 150 per share per annum.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., have applied to the High Court to sanction certain alterations in its Articles of Association to permit extension of its business.

## MEETINGS

Indian Famous Films Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) 18th September.

Hingir-Rampur Coal Co., Ltd.—23rd September.

New India Assurance Co., Ltd.—27th September.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.—26th September.


INDIA EQUITABLE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.

*Example :* A person aged 20 insured in 1908 for Rs. 10,000 under 30 years Limited Payments (Table 2) paying an annual premium of Rs. 283-2-0. The Bonus addition to his policy at 30th June 1926 was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sum Assured.. .. .. .. | | Rs. 10,000. |
| Add Bonus— | | |
| From 1908-13 at 62/8/- | per 1000. | „ 625 |
| „ 1913-18 at 75/- | „ | „ 750 |
| „ 1918-26 at 120/- | „ | „ 1,200 |
| | Total | Rs. 12,575 |

*The Bonus additions amount to over half the premimus paid.*

*Apply :—* BOMBAY OFFICE, 70, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

*Interest on Claims—Benefits on permanent disability.*

Our Specialities are:-
HALF-TONE & LINE BLOCKS
ARTISTS' WORK
Designs · Fine Letterings
Decoration · Redrawings
CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATION
3 & 4 Colour Half-tone from colour drawings or from the articles.
LINE COLOUR BLOCKS
for Covers · Advertisement Folders · Labels Etc.
We can please you in good quality illustration work
SEND US YOUR NEXT ORDER!
Good Blocks
In BLACK & WHITE
and COLOUR
BLOCKS
MAZDA ENGRAVING Co
74, HOMJI STREET,
Fort, BOMBAY.

# Motors and Motoring.

## THE LINCOLN CAR

There is a great and permanent satisfaction in knowing that the thing you possess has uncompromising quality—that nothing final of its kind can be obtained anywhere. This the Lincoln owner enjoys—he has proved the outstanding quality of his car very many times in the balanced excellence of its performance.

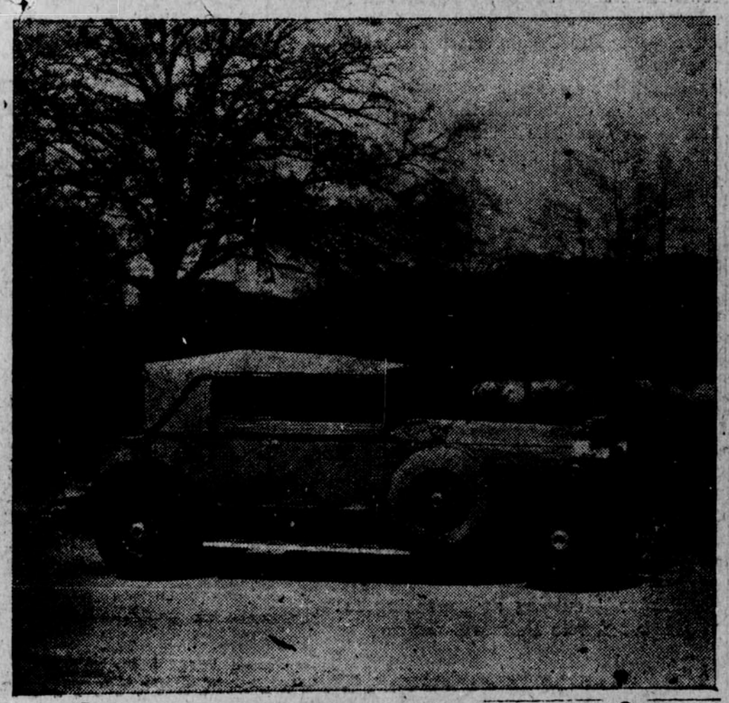
Its great power, its silent smooth speed constantly invite him to drive still faster—the pace of the average car seems slow to the Lincoln driver —yet the Lincoln owner knows that speed can be made with safety—Lincoln Quality safeguards Lincoln speed!

His car is designed with the engine set low in the frame—the centre of of car weight is close to the road. The control of his car is so easy and supple that it may be held to its course without effort even at the highest speed. Every part in the steering gear mechanism has been so painstakingly worked out and so exactly fitted that it responds almost to the touch of a finger.

**Individually tested:** Lincoln standards require unprecedented exactness in workmanship, definite certainty of strength and endurance not only every vital part but also in every minor part upon which the owner's safety might in any way depend.

Axles, steering gear parts, wheels and hubs, frames, shafts, gears, springs, shackles and other vital parts are of course tested and re-tested again and again.

But in the building of the Lincoln the certainty of strength, endurance



The Lincoln Car.

exactness is individually tested terally hundreds of minor parts en the bolts and nuts must pass vidually under expert eyes of ined inspectors before they can used in a Lincoln car. And individual testing does not mean that just a few samples out of a group must pass inspection—it means that each and every part must be separately tested to prove its fitness for Lincoln use.

**Where safety is most important:**—Nowhere is the safety advantage of quality more apparent than in body construction—beneath the custom designed beauty of Lincoln bodies there is a steel reinforced framework of carefully selected northern hard woods constructed with Lincoln thoroughness. Where wood is joned to wood it is mortised, glued and screwed together with expert care. Every one of the 700 screws is hand set—not power set—to prevent overstrain and breakage. Only the finest custom made bodies are built as fine as Lincoln bodies—and some of the best custom built bodies are used by Lincoln to supplement its regular production. It has been proved many times that the quality of Lincoln bodies has saved life itself—and in many cases prevented at least serious injury.

Especially selected Triplex shatterproof glass is used in all Lincoln windshields as well as for all closed car windows. The kind and grade of glass used by Lincoln is so constructed that no matter how severe the blow, dangerous needle-pointed, razor-sharp splinters cannot be detached. Not only is it truly safety glass, but it is silvering quality plate glass, ground and polished clear and free from imperfections.

**The safety of the Lincoln "Six-Brake System":**—Contributing further to the safety and ease of control is the Lincoln breaking system. This comprises mechanical four-wheel brakes of Bendix design with special Lincoln refinements providing braking efficiency far in excess of all ordinary requirements. The service brakes are of internal self-energizing type and operate on all four wheels.

The hand or emergency brake operates independently on the rear wheel drums, giving to Lincoln a "Six-Brake System."

**The steel spoke wheel:**—As special equipment, the Lincoln may be equipped with its own designed steel spoke wheel—exceptionally light in weight, yet enormously resistant to shock and strain—a new wheel of great strength and safety.

**Strength of structure:**—The Lincoln is frequently driven at high highway. Therefore, in order to meet such extraordinary performance demands, the Lincoln frame must be of exceptionaly sturdy construction and made from the most suitable material procurable. It is formed with deep reinforced side members and strong tubular and channel section cross-members. Here is unyielding resistance—strength to meet the extraordinary demands of Lincoln performance. Every rivet is hand set and electrically heated to incancescene before riveted—thus it fills the hole like molten metal—it cannot work loose and shear.

**Axle and spring safety:**—Lincoln rear-axle construction, designed to withstand the strain and stress on Lincoln driving power, is the strongest, safest type of design that can be used—and it is made extra strong to meet Lincoln safety standards. The driving force of the rear wheels is not transmitted through the rear springs, but to the chassis direct through a "torque tube." Not only does this design relieve the springs of driving strain and make the car ride easier and safer, but in case of a broken spring the rear axle will perate entirely independent of the spring and carry the car safely to a stop.

**The safety of selection:**—The materials used in building the Lincoln are selected by research in purchasing perhaps beyond precedent in modern industry. The Lincoln standards of quality are very high and every test known to science is available to determine the properties and quality of materials—and many of the mechanical tests used to determine quality of material have been developed in the Lincoln laboratories. Whatever is selected for Lincoln manufacture is of the highest quality obtainable—the owner of a Lincoln may drive his car with a feeling of confidence that no accident will be caused by "flaws or defects" in materials or workmanship—selection and "individual test" safeguard this. He enjoys the "Safety of Certainty!"

## MORE BUSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

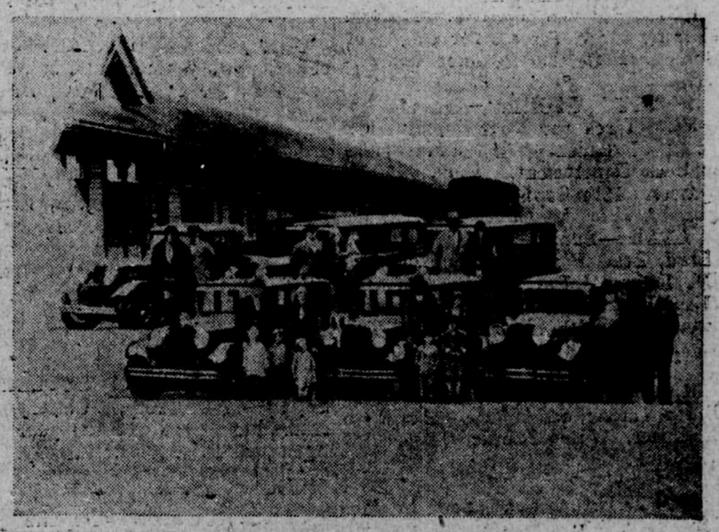
Increased use of school buses by city and rural schools of America is reflected by the fact that 360,000,000 children were carried by school buses in 1928, a gain of 51,000,000 over the previous year.

Safety, economy, speed and convenience of transporting school children by buses were cited by A. H. Ferrandou, director of the motor coach department of Dodge Brothers, as outstanding factors responsible for the company's increase of 42 per cent. in school bus sales for 1929, compared to a year ago.

Another indication of the growth of the school bus industry is indicated by figures showing that on January 1, this year, there was a total of 15,930 schools in the United States operating 40,875 buses, compared to 14,650 schools operating 36,960 buses on the same date the year before.

"By offering school buses with carrying capacities from 18 to 53 children, we are able to observe the transportation requirements of school children everywhere," said Mr. Ferrandou. "Comfort and riding ease are insured by the construction of the leather seats and general roomy body design. Attractive appearance has been attained in exterior and interior finish.

"All buses are powered with the six-cylinder engines that have gained Dodge Brothers a reputation for economy and dependability in transportation. Internal expanding hydraulic four wheel brakes, completely enclosed, afford positive control at all times Unique features in body construction provide sturdiness that makes for safety and long life, both essential in school bus operation."



Fleet of six Dodge cars in one Family.

## VACANCIES ADVERTISED

ENGINEER:—Wanted an Engineer at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar on salary of Rs. 250—20—750. High standard of mechanical and technical qualifications. Applications to reach the Public Services Commission, Simla, before 30th September 1929.

FOREMAN:—Wanted an Assistant Foreman at the Ammunition Factory t Kirkee, on salary of Rs. 375—15—435—490 and free quarters. Must have served a recognized mechanical engineering apprenticeship. Applications to reach early, the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

MICROSCOPIST:—Temporar i l y wanted a Microscopist on salary of Rs. 200. Applications to reach Cotton Research Laboratory, Lyallpur, before 5th October 1929.

## A TRAVELLING BATHROOM.

A mobile bathroom recently supplied to H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal, illustrates, states the "Autocar" (London), still another phase in the advance of modern motor transport. The Morris Commercial 30 cwt. chassis employed is standard, but the interior includes a porcelain lined bath, wash-hand basin, divan, and dressing table.

A cleverly designed apparatus, controlled by a thermostat, transfers the waste heat from the engine to the hot bath water system, ensuring a constant supply of water at the temperature required, without in any way impairing the performance of the engine.

Communication with the driver is y a small microphone concealed in fitting on the dressing-table. The athroom is painted and upholstered in light blue and white. The windows are of special glass which permits a clear view from the interior without the occupant being visible from the outside.

For big game shooting in India His Highness has also purchased a pecially built Morris Commercial ix-wheeled sports car which can be driven through jungle.

# CONTRACTS OPEN FOR TENDER

The following contracts are now open for Tender. The names of the authority to whom Tenders should be submitted and the last dates for Tender are inserted after the particulars of the contracts:—

SALE:—Self-propelling Steam Hopper Barge with a carrying capacity of 600 tons. Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS:—Conveyance of postal mails by motor vehicles between Poona and Mahableshwar daily for period of 5 years. Post Master General, Bombay. 3rd October, 1929.

CONSTRUCTION:—
Reconstructing military lines at Bangalore at cost of about Rs. 8 lacs. Commander, Royal Engineers, Bangalore. 20th October 1929.

Erection of Buildings at Bandra for the Bai Hirabai Tata Memorial Fund. 20th September 1929.

UNIFORM CLOTHING:—Uniform clothing for two years for staff of Bombay Port Trust. Chief Controller. 16th October 1929.

PETTY STORES:—Supply of petty stores for works and repairs in the Presidency Division, Public Works Department. Executive Engineer. 16th September 1929.

LEAD:—Supply of English Pig Lead, Lead Wool, and Burmah "B. M. Refined" Pig Lead. Executive Engineer, Water Works Office, Trivandrum. 30th September 1929.

HEMP:—Supply of Hemp Yarn, Black Tarred and White. Executive Engineer, Water Works Office, Trivandrum. 30th September 1929.

MOTOR LORRY:—Supply of Motor Lorry, 3 to 4 tons capacity, Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust. 14th October 1929.

CONSUMABLE STORES:—Supply of Consumable Stores for the Gondal Railway. Storekeeper. 21st October 1929.

WHITEWASHING:—Whitewashing Development Department Chawls in Bombay. Executive Engineer, Housing and Suburban Division. 14th September 1929.

EMERY DISCS:—Supply of Emery Discs for consumption during 1930-31. Agent, North Western Railway. 26th October 1929.

BELTING:—Supply of cotton, hair or leather belting for the year 1930-31. Agent, North Western Railway. 26th October 1929.

AXLE BOXES CAST STEEL:—Supply of Axle Boxes Cast Steel for Railway Rolling Stock. Agent, G. I. P. Railway. 16th October 1929.

CONSUMABLE STORES AND STATIONERY:—Supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the Morvi Railway. Stores Superintendent. 19th October 1929.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:—Supply of Doors and Windows to Development Department Chawls at Naigaum, about Rs. 4,000. Executive Engineer, Housing and Suburban Scheme. 18th September, 1929.

GREASES AND OILS:—Supply of Greases and Lubricants and Petrol for the year 1930. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 29th October 1929.

OILS AND SPIRIT:—Supply of Linseed, Cocoanut and Sweet Oils for the year 1930. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 14th October 1929.

ACIDS:—Supply of Sulphuric, Nitric and Muriatic Acids for the year 1930. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 7th October 1929.

CROCKERY AND CUTLERY:—Supply of Crockery, Cutlery and Aluminium ware for the year 1930. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 21st October 1929.

CONSTRUCTION:—Repairs of six tennis courts of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana, Manager 20th September 1929.

SANITARY FITTINGS:—Supply of Drainage, Sanitary and Water Fittings, approximate value, Rs. 14,000. Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay. 17th September 1929.

CONSTRUCTION:—Construction of a Cricket Pavilion at Poona, costing about Rs. 10,000. Public Works Department. 16th September 1929.

# CONTRACTS AWARDED

The following contracts have been recently awarded:—

## THE INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

Greaves Cotton & Co., Ltd., for a generating set; Rs. 6,850.

Crossley Bros., Ltd., for an oil engine; Rs. 3,286.

Volkart Bros. for a torsion testing machine; Rs. 525.

Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Bombay, for a Crane; Rs. 12,100.

Jessop & Co., Ltd., for a Water Cooler; Rs. 4,251.

Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., for Radial Gates; Rs. 4,50,458.

Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., for an Air Valve; Rs. 980.

Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., for Sluice Valves; Rs. 510.

General Electric Co. (India) Ltd., for Meters; against contract.

Indian Cable Co., Ltd., for Wires and Cables; Rs. 5,205.

Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd., for Pipes; against Contract.

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., for Pipes; Rs. 13,627.

Perfect Pottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore, for Pipes; Rs. 3,250.

W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., for Cables; Rs. 1,571.

Siemens (India) Ltd., for Electric Meters; Rs. 1,022.

Siemens (India) Ltd., for Water Meters; Rs. 2,920.

S. D. Marker & Co., for Electric Lamps; Rs. 10,019.

United Steel Cos. (India) Ltd., Calcutta, for M. S. Angles; Rs. 3,859.

Geo. Service & Co., for R. S. Joists.

Road Oils (India) Ltd., for Mexaco; Rs. 3,100.

Crittall Mfg. Co. (India) Ltd., for Doors and Windows; Rs. 4,182.

Gahagan Paint & Varnish Co., for Linseed Oil.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi, for Diesel Fuel.

William Jacks & Co., for "Super Seven" Eternite Asbestos.

Vacuum Oil Co., for D. T. E. Oil.

Hoare Miller & Co., Ltd., for Red Lead.

Burn & Co., Ltd., for R. S. Joists.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., for Insulators.

British Thomson Houston Co. (India) Ltd., for Circuit Breakers.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd., for Latches, Knobs and Bolts.

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., for Filing Cabinets.

Shaw Wallace & Co., for Steel Plates.

Richardson & Cruddas for Steel Trolleys and Galvanised Iron Tanks.

Bull Brothers for Valamoid.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Shaw Wallace & Co., for corrugated galvanised steel sheets; Rs. 14,676.

Balmer Lawrie & Co., for corrugated galvanised steel sheets; Rs. 38,874.

# AUSTIN GEAR CHANGE

There are no yearly models of Austin cars but improvements are embodied after they have been proved to be eminently desirable and thoroughly reliable. There are many advantages associated with this policy. Firstly, the actual cost of plant and tools represents quite a large proportion of the price of a motor car. If plant has to be altered and tools remade to cater for a change of model, then somebody must bear the burden of cost, and the somebody cannot but be the eventual buyer of the car. By incorporating improvements as and when they have been tested, tried and proven, not only is better service given to the buyers but the factory is able to cater for the work without any lessening of production due to extensive alterations. The factory in fact, takes these alterations in its stride and thus the buyer is not penalised in any way.

From time to time Austin buyers discover that improvements have been incorporated, and this without any fanfare of trumpets, but simply in accordance with Austin desire to keep right up to the minute and offer its public the very latest and best.

The Austin Company recently changed the method of gear changing on its Twelve and Sixteen Models. The gate has been replaced by a ball, and the lever has been both lightened and lengthened. Since this change there is no need for even the veriest novice to fumble his gears; it would be difficult to conceive anything more easy of operation than is the new system.

Quite a feature of the change is the lever itself. Previously a comparatively short lever necessitated the driver bending forward somewhat in order to operate it. In addition to this the lever had to be moved a fair distance between each speed. The present lever is long and cranked, and the hand of the driver falls readily to it, no matter what speed the car may be in. Although this lever has been so lengthened, the movement between each speed has been reduced. Another important advantage is that the increased length with the added leverage makes for extreme lightness.

Under the previous change-speed system the reverse gear was protected by a safety catch which prevented accidental engagement. This was a useful feature because all those motorists who have memories of their novitiate on a car not so protected will recall how very easy it is to make mistakes over the reverse position, with quite alarming consequences. This safety business has not been overlooked now that the ball change has been adopted. In order to engage reverse gear it is necessary for the driver to lift the ball (by means of the lever) afterwards placing in a specified position. This lift requires a certain definite physical effort, altogether distinct and apart from those efforts exerted to manipulate forward speeds. In other words there has to be a definite intention on the part of the driver before reverse can be obtained.

The alteration of the change speed lever has necessitated the modification of the selector forks inside the box. These are now solid steel drop forgings of great strength. The top gear pinions are now made with a number of castellations which fit into corresponding notches. This system replaces the dogs of the previous direct drive, and makes for greater strength and easier engagement of top because there is less lag. In keeping with the improvement to the gear change mechanism, the adjustor on the clutch withdrawal shaft has been cut with finer serrations to allow for still more precise adjustment of the clutch pedal.

A felt washer was previously fitted in the gear box front cover to prevent oil leakage. This needed periodical renewal, and has, therefore, been abolished in favour of an oil return groove cut in the cover itself.

It was foreseen that many o[wners] of the gate change type A[ustin] would wish to bring their car[s] to-date by fitting the new typ[e] gear change. In order that s[uch] owners might gratify their desi[re] the top cover carrying the gear lever was designed so that it could be adapted to fit the old type gear boxes. The expense of the change-over is not great, and the work is such that it can be carried out by any Austin Service Agent.

# MACHINERY FOR PRINTERS AND BOX-MAKERS

In the Printers' Exhibition, Olympia, London, 1929, the stand of Messrs F. W. Wordroffe & Co., Turnmill Street, London, printers' and box-makers' engineers, attracter considerable attention, the machine mostly examined being their Two Revolution Press converted for cutting and creasing by their Adapter System. It is capable of running at 1,800 per hour when fitted with the firm's Webber Pile Delivery Attachment. In the adapter system the cylinder is fitted with a detachable steel cutting plate which is lifted for the purpose of make-ready, being afterwards reclamped and stretched on the cylinder by the special adapter method, which is made to ensure absolute register. This plate prevents the cutting rule damaging the body of the cylinder, and the plate can be replaced at a small cost. Plates made ready for special jobs can be stored for repetition work.

"Adapter" cutting and creasing machine for Box-makers, fitted with "Webber" Pile Delivery.

# WATER PROOFING COMPOUNDS.

Boil 1|2 lb. of White Castile Soap in about 14 quarts of water. Dissolve 6 oz. of alum into 12 quarts of water. Heat both the solutions separately up to 190°F. Then pass the fabric first through the soap solution, then through the alum solution and finally dry in the air.

# ENGINEERING NOTES & NEWS

## RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

The past two years have seen wonderful improvements in the manufacture of cement, particularly in England, where several of the more up-to-date works are now manufacturing Rapid Hardening Cement on a large scale.

Rapid Hardening Cement makes it possible to obtain four weeks' strength after only two or three days. To mention actual figures, 4: 2: 1 concrete made with "Tunnelite" Rapid Hardening Cement, reaches a strength of 214 tons per square foot after two days.

There is one particular precaution to be taken when using this or any other Rapid Hardening Cement; owing to extremely fine grinding, one has to be careful to store in a dry place, as the moisture in the atmosphere is apt to make Rapid Hardening Cement lumpy, and to retard growth in strength.

"Tunnelite" is a true Portland cement, complying with, but superior to the requirements of the British Standard Specification. It should be used in exactly the same method as ordinary Portland cement.

Overseas visitors to London comment on the great rapidity with which many of the large industrial buildings grow up around the Metropolis.

Every day saved in building time means, in many cases, hundreds of pounds. This great speeding up of building is due to the extensive use of rapid hardening cement, which shows the same strength after two days as Portland cement does after four weeks.

An example of this can be seen in the new Ilford Fire Extinguisher Manufacturers' Factory on the Great West Road out of London, where "Tunnelite" Rapid Hardening Cement is being employed for time-saving purposes.

In spite of the fact that Portland Cement Factories are springing up in all corners of the world, it is interesting to note that the manufacturers of "Tunnel" Brand Portland Cement have installed another large rotary kiln, bringing their annual output up to 250,000 tons. The necessity for this step is the fact that the high quality of English cement enables English manufacturers to more than hold their own against increasing competition in markets abroad.

The British Standard Specification for Portland Cement is the most exacting standard in the world, but "Tunnel" Cement shows nearly 100 per cent. greater strength than that required by the specification.

## £15 SAVED PER WEEK WITH A CRANE TRUCK.

A user of a Ransomes' electric crane truck reports that he has this in constant daily use in his factory, handling barrels, and that he calculates the saving effected at £15 per week.

This is not an isolated example of the economies which Ransomes' electric trucks will effect. One truck operated by a lad will effect a considerable saving even if it only does the work of two men. When, however, a truck can be kept in constant running service, as in the case of an elevating truck used with stillages, it will usually pay for itself in the first few months of running.

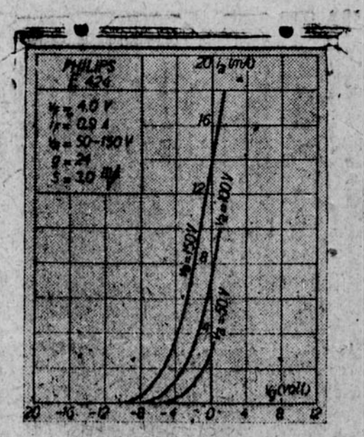
Ransomes' electric trucks are manufactured by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Ltd., of Ipswich, England, who were the first British manufacturers of this type of vehicle and now offer a complete range of electric trucks to meet all requirements, including trucks with fixed or elevating platforms, crane trucks, tiering trucks, tipping trucks, etc.

Messrs. Ransomes are also manufacturers of a particularly handy type of electric runabout crane. Used in conjunction with their trucks a "go anywhere—do anything" system of internal transport is obtained which no other method of goods handling can approach.

## A NEW PHILIPS ALTERNATING CURRENT VALVE E 424.

In view of the requirements of modern development in radio technics, Philips is marketing a series of A. C. valves. As is the case with valves for accumulator supply, these A. C. valves are so constructed that they can be used either in the H. F. stage, as a detector, in the L. F. stage, or for any special purpose.

The new Philips type E 424, having an 'extraordnarily steep slope of 3 mA|V, is very suitable for use as a detector; having an amplification factor 24, this valve guarantees an extremely high amplification. Al-




though the amplification factor of this valve amounts to 24, the internal resistance could be kept between the limits desired, viz., 8,000 Ohms only, so that owing to the very steep slope, this valve is specially adapted to the following L. F. transformer, providing it is a quality product.

Like all other types of the E series this valve has an indirectly heated cathode and operates without any A. C. hum.

Below are some special data of the valve: Filament voltage 4.0 Volts; Filament current .9 Amps.; Anode Voltage 50-150 Volts: Amplification Factor 24; Slope 3 mA|V; and Internal Resistance 8,000 Ohms.

## G. E. C. PROFITS.

The General Electric Co. Ltd., (of England) have declared a profit of £1,084,000 for the year ended 31-3-29. They distribute a dividend of 10 per cent on the ordinary shares, leaving £362,000 to be carried over for the next year. Sir Hugo Hirst, the Chairman, says the prospects are bright. The holding of the capital of this company was a matter of controversy recently between the American shareholders and the Board. This firm are representated in India by their subsidiary, General Electric Co. (India) Ltd. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## RUSTON & HORNSBY, LTD.

Presiding at the recent annual meeting of Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., Col. J. S. Ruston (Chairman) stated that the volume of their business during the year was the most satisfactory since the war. The main increase was in sales of cold-starting crude-oil engines and centrifugal pumps. The orders secured in the excavator branch of the business had also shown appreciable increase. Important additions were made during the year to the oil-engine manufacturing facilities, and the company was pursuing a progressive policy in connection with the development of excavators and oil-engines, this entailing an extended programme of engineering research and involving a considerable annual expenditure.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Ltd., are agents for this firm in India.

## A STUDEBAKER ACHIEVEMENT.

An indication of the success American cars are meeting in establishing new standards of performance and comfort in overseas markets is found in the report of a test run in a new Studebaker Commander Eight, written by an English motoring authority for "The Autocar" of London.

"The Commander," writes this authority, "is an extraordinarily interesting car. It is a really comfortable conveyance in which to travel without fatigue. It has what so many cars of this type do not possess, namely the power to make the journey swiftly, and the power to interest the enthusiastic driver as well as the average motorist."

Commenting on the Commander's power and smoothness in high gear, he writes, "probably it is as near a single speed car as it is possible to attain. In top gear all the ordinary hills of a day's run are most easily surmounted. It is not a question, too, of having to rush hills to display the car's top-gear performance. This Studebaker can be taken gently up a 1 in 10 gradient (ten per cent.) with its full load, and will then go on up, accelerating the whole way, in a manner that suggests a big express train on the level.

## THE EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILE.

That the eight-cylinder automobile is replacing the six in popularity in the United States is shown in a recent compilation made by Studebaker. Eighteen leading cities were selected, and registrations of eight and six-cylinder cars, which list above Dols. 1,000 in the U. S., were compiled for a period of four months in 1929 and compared with registrations during the same period in 1928. Eight-cylinder registrations increased 82 per cent. while six-cylinder registrations registered a loss of 8 per cent. Registrations of eight-cylinder cars in this particular price group were 17,239 for the first four months of 1929 against 9,492 during the corresponding period in 1928. In the same price class, six-cylinder models registered 49,165 in 1929 as against 53,179 in 1928.

To test the reliability of this compilation, Studebaker made similar comparisons in eight leading states. In this comparison eights increased 90 per cent. during the first four months of 1929 over the same period in 1928, while six-cylinder registrations showed a 13 per cent. loss.

As a final test ten countries, sections of states, none of which contained a metropolitan city, were selected by Studebaker and registrations compared on the above basis. Six-cylinder registrations increased 13 per cent. while registrations of eights increased 315 per cent.

## BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The possibility of the electrification of the main line railway system of Great Britain is foreshadowed by the following announcement made by Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport. "Government have had under consideration the advisability of obtaining a report upon the problem of electrification of the main line railway systems. A Committee has accordingly been appointed consisting of Lord Weir of Eastwood as Chairman, Sir Ralph Wedgwood and Sir William McLintock with the following terms of reference. In view of the progress which is being made towards the widespread availability of high tension electrical energy, the Committee is to examine into the economic and other aspects of the electrification of the railway systems of Great Britain with particular reference to main line working and report their conclusion"

## BELTING MEMO PAD.

A very useful memo pad containing exhaustive information of great interest to engineers has been issued by Chas. A. Schieren Company of New York through their local agents, Gannon, Dunkerley & Co., Ltd. of Bombay. The booklets contain a calendar and blotter at the back but interpersed among the leaves are to be found numerous sheets with useful data on belting, particularly the leather belting manufactured by the Chas. A. Schieren Company. These sheets give the critical speeds, belting centres, weights per unit, instructions how to order belting, etc. If aved from the pad, they form by hemselves a most useful booklet on Belting.

## A BOON TO MOTORISTS: "INSTANT WELD."

Motorists in this country, particularly those up-country, will soon have at their disposal a novel and most efficient material to repair tubes and tyres. This new material, marketed in India by Messrs. Maurice George and Company, of Kidderpore, is known as "Instant Weld." It is a chemically prepared rubber made of pure para rubber and is superior to the ordinary cement patches. It is guaranteed to stand 212 degrees of road heat, a condition ideal for the tropical climate of this country. Tears, rips and nail punctures can be treated and repaired by each a different method. These new devices will considerably reduce maintenance costs. The many useful gadgets of "Instant Weld" are put up for sale in compact and practical form to enable them to be carried about as "spares."

## SOAP-MARGARINE COMBINE.

The object of the provisional agreement that has been signed by Lever Brothers and the Margarine Union is to secure complete co-operation between two organisations in working their respective business. The ordinary share capital of Lever Brothers, Limited, and the share capital of the Margarine Union, Ltd., with which is associated the N. V. Margarine Union, will be amalgamated as from January 1, on the basis of equality of status. No alteration in the method of carrying on the business of either organisation is involved in the amalgamation. Apart from the subsidiaries, the total share capital involved exceeds £60,000,000.

Messrs. Lever Brothers own works etc., at Port Sunlight are interested, directly or indirectly, in over 200 associated Companies. The Margarine Union, Ltd., which has acquired the control of the Van den Burghs by the purchase of its ordinary shares, is controlled by the Margarine Unie. The Margarine Union shares for which the top price two years ago was 35sh., have been dealt in recently at 120sh. on the London Stock Exchange.

## BIG MERGER.

The fusion of two of the most important concerns in linoleum and floor cloth manufacturing trade, namely, the Linoleum Manufacturing Company and the Barry Ostlere and Shepherd is announced. On the basis of the current quotations, the total market capitalisation of the shares of the two concerns exceeds £6,000,000.

## MARMAGOA HARBOUR EXTENSION.

It is reported that the shipping and landing facilities at Marmagao are to be extended considerably by the provision of additional accommodation and electric power and the rearrangement of railway lines to enable acceleration of operations.

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# The Bombay Chronicle
# TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065. BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1929.


## TECHNICAL NOTES AND FORMULAE

(By R. N. BAPASOLA.)

### SIZING ARTIFICIAL SILK.

According to a new process (German patent No. 365,668) a method has been discovered of sizing artificial silk yarn, which it is claimed, will strengthen it without making it hard and brittle. The process is as follows: 100 kilogs. of dry, untwisted cuprammonium artificial silk in skeins are treated with a solution made up as follows: 5 kilogs. best Madison glue, 1 kilog. soluble Starch and 25 kilogs. Marseilles soap. Enough water is added to make a total of 1,700 litres, and the mixture is brought to a temperature of 50oC. After the material has been thoroughly saturated with this dressing, it is spread out and turned from time to time, until no change is noticed in the fluid dripping from the yarn skeins. Then it is squeezed wrung, or extracted, and then dried. The condition and concentration of the solution, its temperature, and the time of spreading depends on the artificial silk itself and what finish is wanted. The greater the degree of exhaustion of the sizing bath, the better the result. After the dressing is washed out, which is necessary for drying the filaments begin to separate and spread out. This brings about a very good cover. Should a hard and less delicate yarn be desired the scouring is omitted and a treatment with potassium bichromate or formaldehyde is substituted. In this manner cloth, ribbon, cords, etc. can be produced which could not previously be manufactured from all artificial silk.

### HOW TO MANUFACTURE BLUE BLACK INK.

Take 1 lb. of best quality Soluble Blue, suitable for ink, from Messrs. L. B. Holliday and Co., Ltd., or from Messrs. Meister Lucius. Add slowly about 50 gallons of water, this solution to be carefully filtered. Further, about 3|4 lb. of Gum Arabic should be taken, carefully cleaned and a solution of 1 oz of Salicylic acid to 10 oz. of alcohol, the Salicylic acid being dissolved in the alcohol; one pint of such solution should be added to Gum Arabic and subsequently the whole thing be mixed with the dye.

Blue Black Ink can also be manufactured by the usual method as follows:—23 parts tannic acid, 8 parts Gallic acid, 7 parts Hydrochloric acid, 10 parts Gum Arabic, 10 parts Iron Sulphate, 1|2 part Salicylic acid, and 1,000 parts water. The Tannic Acid and Gallic Acid should be well dissolved in lukewarm water; the Gum Arabic in cold water. Subsequently the solution should be mixed after cooling. Add then hydrochloric Acid, Iron Sulphate dissolved in cold water, and lastly Salicylic Acid. Then the ink solution should be allowed to stand for a few days and it should also be allowed to settle, and then filtered. To the filtered solution, a suitable solution of Aniline Dyestuff should be added, e.g., Soluble Blue, about 2 1|2 parts. Even the Napthol Blue Black S. manufactured by Messrs. L. B. Holliday and Co. or any other suitable dyestuff should be added in such proportion instead of Soluble Blue. This ink will not cause precipitation.

### HOW TO MANUFACTURE EUE DE COLOGNE.

If a very good class of cologne water is required to be made, it can be done from treble distilled Grain spirit, or, better still, treble distilled Grape spirit, although this class of spirit is very difficult to obtain. Further, the cologne water is to be kept for 6 to 8 months before it is to be packed and sold, as the goods improve in quality by age.

FORMULA NO. 1:—Oil Bergamot 2 1|2 drams, Oil Lemonis 1 dram, Oil Neroli 21 minims, Oil Origani 5 drops, Oil Rosmarine 21 drops, Rectified Spirit 20 oz., Ac. Flor. Aurant treble 1 oz. All these ingredients should be carefully mixed in the order as mentioned.

FORMULA NO. 2:—Oil Bergamot 15 minims, Oil Citrone 34 minims, Oil Neroli Petal 21 minims, Oil Neroli Begarle 6 minims, Oil Rosmarine 15 minims, Rectified Spirit 13 ozs.

These two above formulae will produce a very good class of Cologne water. If Grain Spirit or Grape Spirit is not available, pure rectified spirit may be used, and the stuff distilled 3 times. It must be kept for at least 6 to 8 months, so that various oils may be saturated.

### HOW TO MAKE TEXTILE FABRICS FIRE PROOF.

Borax and Alum are known to the public for their noted properties of fire-proofing. Although these materials are very easily washed out, they are in common use for fire proofing light fabrics.

For coarser goods, theaterical sceneries, etc., Alum, Borax, Silicate of Soda, Calcium Chloride and Magnesium Chloride are used. Any of these salts, either alone or in combination, are used. The most important and valuable ingredient is known as the "tungstate of Soda" and it possesses excellent fire proofing qualities. It absorbs into the fibre and cannot be easily washed out, after once the fabric has been steeped into the solution. Unfortunately, the price of this material is high. The salts of ammonia are also very efficacious.

The following formulae will give excellent results for making a fabric fire-proof:—

1. Sulphate of Ammonium, 1 lb. dissolved in 9 lbs. of water. This solution is very suitable for impregnating thin cotton, linen tissue, laces, etc.

2. Powdered Ammonium Chloride 50 oz. Borax 10 oz., Common Salt 5 oz. Add sixteen times the quantity of hot water and impregnate the fabric and then dry.

3. Ammonium Sulphate 4 lbs. Boric Acid 2 lbs., Borax 3|4 lb. Mix the ingredients in a dry state and for use dissolve the mixture in proportion of 8 to 100 in boiling water.

4. Dissolve in soap water 3 parts of Borax, 1 part of tungstate of soda, 1 part of dextrine and 6 1|4 parts of alum.


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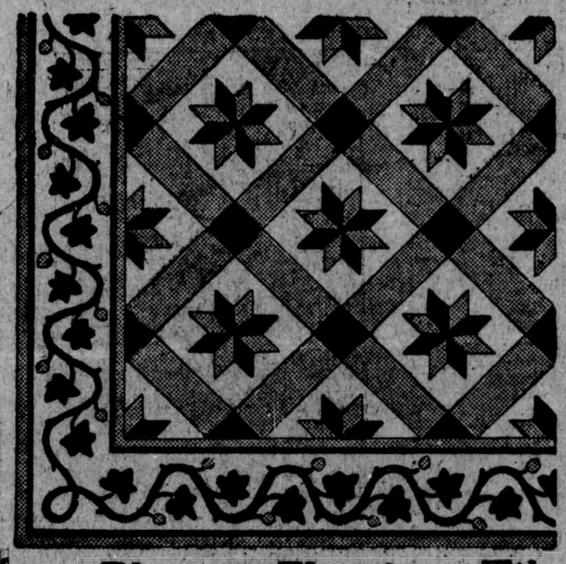
BHARAT



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Supplied in different grades according to the nature of the work and can be used for hot or cold work. Specially suitable for Irons, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Aluminum, either alone or as a filling compound under the patch plate.

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